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GEN CHERVOV EXPLAINS IMPLICATIONS OF DIRECTIVE 59

AU220955 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 80 p 7

[Interview with Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov by APN commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "The Threat of the 'Nuclear Directive'; What the So-Called New Strategy of the White House Entails"; place and date of interview not specified; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE WORLD PRESS, PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, ALL CITIZENS WHO HAVE PEACE AT HEART IDIGNANTLY REJECT THE IRRESPONSIBLE COURSE OF J. CARTER'S ADMINISTRATION ORIENTED TOWARD THE LETHAL "NUCLEAR STICK." THEY JUSTLY POINT OUT THE EXTREME DANGER STEMMING FROM THE NUCLEAR STRATEGY OF THE WASHINGTON HAWKS WHO ARE WILLING TO CAST THE WORLD INTO THE ABYSS OF A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE FOR THE SAKE OF THE REALIZATION OF THEIR RUTHLESS HEGEMONIST AMBITIONS.

The well-known Soviet military expert Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov stressed in an interview with APN commentator Vasiliy Morozov when analyzing the essence of the Pentagon's "new" nuclear strategy that the present U.S. President, by officially approving this strategy at a time when new possibilities were opened for negotiations on a limitation of the feverish nuclear armament, delivered, above all, a blow to the policy of detente, the positive results of which in the seventies were achieved by dint of the enormous efforts by all peace-loving forces.

[Question] WHAT IS THE ESSENCE OF WASHINGTON'S SO-CALLED NUCLEAR STRAGEGY? HOW DOES IT DIFFER FROM PREVIOUS STRATEGIC CONCEPTS AND FROM THE U.S. DOCTRINE?

[Answer] First I will mention that in the postwar period several strategies ("mass nuclear retaliation," "flexible response," "realistic deterrence") came and went in the United States. However, all of them have been marked by the same attempt to create and, at a suitable moment, also to employ the capacity of the strategic forces to deliver a decisive devastating nuclear blow to the Soviet Union.

Washington is now oriented toward the strategic goal of delivering the first strike. With his Directive No 59 President Carter approved the new American nuclear strategy. ITS ESSENCE CONSISTS IN THE FACT, as the New York TIMES and the Washington POST have written, THAT IT ENVISAGES, IN THE FIRST PLACE, AN ATTACK OF THE STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES ON THE MILITARY FACILITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES. It is expected that U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown will soon officially announce the adoption of this "modified strategy" for the Pentagon's armament. Even before that, however, he sent to all defense ministers of the NATO member states a message in which he tries to calm down the allied governments in connection with a possible negative reaction of the public to the new nuclear policy of the United States and to the further escalation of tension in Soviet-American relations.

THE PRACTICAL PLANS FOR PREVENTIVE NUCLEAR WARFARE WITH THE DELIVERY OF A PREVENTIVE STRIKE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION'S MILITARY FACILITIES HAVE FORMED THE BASIS OF THE UNITED STATES' STRATEGIC COURSE FOR A LONG TIME. I can, for instance, mention the not unknown "strategy of mutual destruction"--or, as it is called on the other side of the Atlantic, the counter-city strategy,"--a work of McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defense. In keeping with this doctrine in the sixties the Pentagon, relying on a presumed nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, demanded the accelerated building of the potential for a first nuclear strike. "Substantiated regulations" for the attainment of a rapid and, for the United States relatively safe, victory had even been worked out. However, under the impact of the USSR's growing military potential and of the change in the correlation of strategic forces they were not destined to materialize. The concept of "mutual destruction" proved to be adventurous and failed. However, the Pentagon succeeded in considerably increasing the nuclear potential of its strategic offensive weapons as a consequence of the fact that intercontinental missiles were equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads.

At the beginning of 1974 the strategic concept of "selective targeting" emerged in the United States. According to the intentions of its author (former Secretary of Defense Schlesinger), by taking the path of further perfecting the strategic forces one should plan to deploy these forces in such a way as to make possible a "broad selection of target variants" in a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union. The essence of this concept proceeded from the precept that, in addition to the variant of a strategic nuclear attack on the cities of the Soviet Union, one must also have the variant of using nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union's military facilities, especially our strategic missile launching pads, nuclear weapons arsenals, airports, command posts, troop concentrations and other important facilities, with the aim of preventing the Soviet Union from making a nuclear counterstrike. Part of the concept of "target selection" is the so-called destructive counterstrike and the "annihilating" [zniciujici] strike against the economy and the population, as well as selective strikes against vulnerable places in the economy.

ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT THE "NEW" NUCLEAR STRATEGY APPROVED BY CARTER IN DIRECTIVE NO 59 IS ACTUALLY NOT NEW. IT IS MERELY A "MODIFIED" CONCEPT OF THE "TARGET SELECTION" OF THE SEVENTIES, WITH A SLIGHTLY EXPANDED VARIANT OF LIMITED AND "SELECTIVE TARGETS."

[Question] What has caused Washington to unearth this "new" nuclear strategy again?

[Answer] There are several reasons. For instance, the American press infers that Presidential Directive No 59 is nothing more than an endeavor by the administration to engage in nuclear blackmail. But I will say it outright--such scares are superfluous. Nobody can scare the Soviet Union. Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, writes:

"THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY ARE REALLY PREPARED AT ALL TIMES TO WARD OFF AN ATTACK BY ANY AGGRESSOR WHATSOEVER, REGARDLESS OF THE MEANS OR METHODS OF WARFARE HE MAY USE. THE RETALIATION [ODPLATA] FOR ANY ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO PREVENT."

The New York TIMES observes that the American administration's new course will allegedly help Carter in the election campaign. If the present Washington representatives regard the war psychosis (and the "new nuclear strategy" cannot be called anything else) as the "magic wand" in the presidential elections, then one can only feel sorry for those state figures who count on this and thus deceive the American voters.

According to reports carried by the New York TIMES and the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, the individual personalities of the American administration are trying to justify the "new nuclear strategy" by the necessity of retaliating for the mythical "Soviet threat," for some kind of "Moscow-created potential for conducting a limited nuclear war." Such and similar fabrications are nothing new. They are meant to scare the American public with the threat of the "first strike" by the Soviet Union. There was a time when a good answer to this was provided by Leonid Brezhnev, prominent representative of the Soviet state: "OUR ENDEAVORS ARE AIMED AT PREVENTING BOTH A FIRST AND A SECOND STRIKE, AT PREVENTING A NUCLEAR WAR AT ALL. OUR APPROACH TO THESE MATTERS MAY BE FORMULATED AS FOLLOWS: THE SOVIET UNION'S DEFENSIVE POTENTIAL MUST BE SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT ANYBODY FROM TAKING THE RISK OF DISRUPTING OUR PEACEFUL LIFE. NOT A COURSE TOWARD SUPREMACY IN ARMAMENT, BUT A COURSE TOWARD LIMITING ARMAMENT AND LESSENING MILITARY CONFRONTATION--THAT IS OUR POLICY."

This statement is absolutely clear. And there exists no other doctrine in our country. To ascribe to the Soviet Union some insidious intention to prepare the potential for a "pre-emptive" strike against American missiles on these grounds is nothing but an undignified instrument of political battle. It has no connection with facts in the least.

[Question] It seems that there are still other hidden reasons for the "new nuclear strategy" to have been adopted precisely at this time?

[Answer] Yes, I can enumerate them. They are in that, in the current conditions the Carter "strategy," in contrast with the preceding concepts has acquired a new significance. In the military aspect it will rely on modern, more perfect strategic nuclear devices including the MX, BRPL [as published] and Trident intercontinental ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, the Eurostrategic nuclear potential as well as on highly effective ways and means of espionage, command and communications. From the political viewpoint its adoption is to substantiate the huge expenditure on the design and production of these devices, and on the eve of the elections to ensure Carter the support of the biggest military-industrial monopolies.

[Question] In what do you see the main danger of the new U.S. nuclear strategy?

[Answer] This strategy, which relies on a qualitatively better material base and an aggressive political source, concentrates for all practical purposes, on achieving strategic superiority. Also from this aspect it contains elements of pressure on the Soviet Union, of creating a new position of strength, and, more accurately--of nuclear threat.

By adopting this new strategy, the United States, which is escalating political intimidation by gambling on a "destructive" strike, reduces the nuclear threshhold and increases the risk of a new, nuclear war which--in Washington's view--could have a limited character and last "several weeks or even months." In essence, the United States is knowingly pushing the world into the abyss of nuclear war.

In connection with the hue and cry which the new nuclear strategy has evoked abroad, a mistaken impression could arise that the Pentagon and NATO strategists have abandoned their former course of preparing a world nuclear warfare in favor of "limited nuclear warfare" by employing strategic means that are, allegedly, less dangerous to the world and mankind. In fact the reality is different, however. THE WASHINGTON LEADERSHIP, BY ADOPTING A NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY, AT THE SAME TIME CONFIRMS THAT IT IS NOT ABANDONING THE EARLIER VARIANTS, BUT MERELY AUGMENTING THEM AND THUS FAVORABLY ENSURING "AN ADEQUATE FLEXIBILITY AND RANGE OF MILITARY APPLICATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE FORCES." In the Pentagon's view, in any event, the "potential of guaranteed nuclear destruction is an inseparable part of the overall strategic deterrence."

The nuclear maniacs in Washington have been declaring quite clearly that their "new" strategy is, above all, designed "to intimidate the Soviet Union even more" and to show it that the United States has the capacity and the plans to use its armed forces should the policy of intimidation not yield the desired results.

On the whole, the "cooked up" nuclear strategy again shows that the United States has abandoned the policy of nuclear parity that for decades has been the basis of the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons. Together with the other war preparations and plans for increasing the number of nuclear and conventional weapons, the Carter "strategy" is only an impertinent demonstration of strength and nuclear blackmail, and evidence of a further strengthening of the aggressiveness of the U.S. foreign policy course. That cannot be assessed in any other way but as another blow struck by the American administration to the policy of detente.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community have been pursuing their peace policy tenaciously and consistently. However, at the same time they are ready and possess everything that is necessary to reliably safeguard the security of their people. The officials [cinitele] across the ocean who are clinging to fond hopes that they can "disarm" the Soviet Union with first strike must not forget that.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD241514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Aug 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, APN political observer; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer; Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, esteemed comrades. International life knows no summer breathers and possibly not for a long time has there been so turbulent and tense a summer as this one. Political observers throughout the world note serious complications in the international situation. Those whose feeling of objectivity does not betray them even indicate the main reason for this aggravation in the strivings of the more aggressive forces of imperialism, led by the United States, to destroy the existing East-West strategic parity and to achieve military supremacy. It is clear that the Soviet Union and its allies cannot and do not intend to permit such a development in events. Therefore in opposition to the strategy of political and military tension they offer the strategy of peace and international security. A very important role in the formulation of this strategy is played by the meetings in the Crimea, which have become a good tradition, between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of fraternal parties and states. The participants in the meetings in the Crimea, which have taken place in recent weeks, discussed the question of deepening cooperation between countries of the socialist community in political, economic and other areas and also the question of furthering the process of detente, the supplementing of political detente by military detente, the continuation of constructive dialogue between East and West. During the exchange of opinions on current problems of international politics the participants in the Crimea meetings noted that peace, the main achievement of all humanity, will be more lasting and stable if a real turnabout toward disarmament takes place on the basis of the strict observation of the principles of equality and identical security. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1230 GMT on 24 August substitutes the following for the last sentence of the above paragraph: The CPSU Central Committee has placed a high evaluation on the importance of those meetings for deepening the interaction between the socialist states in all spheres and has fully approved the work done by Comrade Brezhnev. The 1980 Crimean meetings have become a new major stage in the consolidation of the socialist community. They will undoubtedly raise the level of coordination of the foreign policies of the socialist states. The meetings gave a precise definition to specific aims at which the coordinated efforts of the friendly countries will be directed. These aims, as the Crimean meetings authoritatively confirm, will give a stimulus to detente and breathe fresh life into it, and will ensure a real divergence from the arms race to disarmament. This, the fraternal countries are convinced, is completely possible, to achieve a just political settlement in existing conflict situations.]

Situation in Asia

[Lomeyko] I would like to stress that during all the meetings in the Crimea and especially during the meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Phomvihan, the Lao leader, and Tsedenbal, the Mongolian leader, great attention was devoted to the situation in Asia and especially in Southeast Asia.

This is understandable if you take into account the fact that on the Continent of Asia, where more than 2 billion people live--that is almost half of mankind--forces hostile to peace and freedom have recently become active. And there a special danger is manifested by the action of U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists, who are acting in concert. Each of them, in its own fashion, is poisoning the situation on the Asian Continent and is striving to preserve the old and create new hotbeds of tensions. To prove this, it was noted at the Crimea meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Tsendenbal, there is the Near Eastern crisis which has lasted for many years, the tension around Iran, the encroachment on the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan, crude military and other pressure on the countries of Indochina and attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of the member states of ASEAN. It is important to note that during the meetings in the Crimea it was stressed that the Soviet Union, Laos and Mongolia, together with other fraternal socialist countries, are in favor of the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and on the whole of the Continent of Asia. The diktat of the imperialists who are trying to restore the positions which they have lost is opposed, by the will of the peoples fighting for the right to be masters of their own house.

This is why the socialist countries act in support of the Afghan people which has risen to defend the April revolution from foreign aggression. This is why they give aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and are in favor of the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

This very course toward the consolidation of peace and detente does not suit bellicose circles in Washington and Beijing.

Near East Developments, Jerusalem

[Ariyevich] The situation in Asia as a whole and in the Near East in particular really remains extremely tense, I would say chronically tense.

Let us take the Arab world, whose cup of patience is drained by Tel Aviv every day. The other day the Israeli military performed a new large-scale military action against long-suffering Lebanon. In fact Israel is waging open war against Lebanon. On the night of the 18-19 August a savage attack on that country, with the participation of the navy and air force, was carried out. UN Secretary General Waldheim condemned this Israeli attack, while the command of the UN troops in Lebanon issued a protest. I can see a certain escalation of brazenness in these Israeli actions. Israel has recently been clearly taking a tougher course with regard to the Arab countries. What is your view of this, Vladimir Konstantinovich?

[Katin] Little Israel, you see, is trying to a large extent to emulate the United States. The latter is toughening its policy on a worldwide scale, and Israel, not wanting to be left behind and wishing to curry favor with the United States, does the same in its own region. Let us take the unprecedented case of the annexation of Jerusalem.

[Ariyevich] Yes, we ought to dwell on this in greater detail. Our listeners submit a lot of questions about Jerusalem.

[Katin] Holy Jerusalem, the ancient repository of the monuments of Islam, Christianity and Judaism, is by no means the capital of Israel, as the latter arbitrarily claims.

Well, it's like declaring something stolen to be one's own property. But Jerusalem is not a thing, an object. This city, a relic of past world civilizations, was proclaimed an international city by the UN General Assembly in 1947. For this reason all Israeli actions to seize the city, which does not belong to it, are illegal and piratical. There is no such capital of Israel as Jerusalem: neither from the viewpoint of international law, nor by UN decisions and the provisions of its Charter. Evidently, in a situation like this where the State of Israel created in the past by a UN decision flatly refuses to implement its Charter and submit to its decisions, in an extraordinary situation like this the United Nations must at last take effective sanctions against the rampaging aggressor. You see, if the Israeli extremists are not stopped now, where is the guarantee that they will not carry out fresh crimes tomorrow and the day after? I would remind you that the UN Charter has an article, No 41, which provides for a complete severance of all relations with a country ignoring the will of the international community.

[Ariyevich] At the U.S. Democratic Party Convention President Carter declared that he is proud that half of all the aid to Israel in the 32 years of its existence has come during the period while he has been in office. I see this statement first as an appeal to the American Zionists who back Israel. What he is saying is: Back me, Carter, for this at the elections as well. And I see it second as a direct encouragement for and connivance with the Israeli aggressors; he is saying: Carry on in the same spirit.

[Katin] You're right. Israel is becoming particularly brazen now as President Carter campaigns for reelection. It is generally known that the Zionist lobby is considerably active in the United States. There are certain circles, people and whole organizations connected with Israel, who have access to the government and the president. And Jimmy Carter, in trying to enlist the support of these admittedly vague but influential forces, lends his personal patronage to the Israeli occupiers, in particular in the illegal grabbing of Jerusalem.

You see, official Washington has not even condemned this usurpation of the holy city and, quite the opposite intends to transfer its embassy there. There is information that this Israeli step was sanctioned by the White House and carried out with its knowledge and direct consent.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally, the Republican Reagan has also hastened to assure Tel Aviv of his support.

[Lomeyko] Support for Israel's expansionist aspirations found expression in Washington's position at the session of the UN Security Council. Because of this U.S. position, it was impossible to adopt an effective decision which would have stopped the actions of the wanton aggressor, as was said outright by the Soviet Union's representative at the Security Council session.

It is noteworthy that simultaneously with an incursion into Lebanon Israel has once again asked for fresh military aid from the United States: For 1982 it demands aid worth approximately $3 billion. And Americans are surprised that they have such an inflation rate! That is how the exchange rate of the dollar and economic stability inside the country are being hit, and how the explosive situation in the Near East is being fanned.

[Katin] As for our country, the Soviet Union totally supports the just struggle of all Arab peoples for the liberation of their lands from the Israeli occupiers. This support is also accorded to the Palestinian people, which is struggling for the creation of its own independent state. I think that it is high time all the countries of the world took in and understood all the acuteness of the tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine and through common efforts curbed the aggressor.

Machinations Against DRA, Iran, Asia

[Ariyevich] Let us now take a look at what is happening in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

[Lomeyko] I am convinced that in the secret bunkers, built in America and China for use in the event of nuclear war, where during maneuvers these countries' leaders go, there are maps of the world on walls on which the strategy of tension is worked out, just as in the past, at the Wermacht's General Staff maps were kept under strict secrecy which showed the pincers of operation Barbarossa pointing east. The maps of the Washington and Beijing strategists also have their pincers of political and military aggression. And, aside from the old Near Eastern ones, there are also new ones pointing at Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other countries which have challenged imperialism hegemonism.

The aim of Washington and Beijing, as shown by recent events, amounts precisely to keeping Afghanistan as an open wound which is not allowed to heal. That is why they supply arms to the bands of feudal lords and their mercenaries which are sent into Afghanistan.

In this, they do not stop at direct falsification. When these mercenaries blow up mosques, murder members of the clergy and shoot peaceful citizens, the propaganda services of the West put the blame for this destruction and these killings on Soviet soldiers. An example of this is provided by the cock-and-bull stories of Juergen Todenhoefer, a Christian Democratic member of the West German Bundestag, who not that long ago illegally spent some time with bandits on the territory of Afghanistan and then laid the blame for the destruction which was caused there by these robbers and bandits on Soviet military units. The West German newspaper DIE TAT took to task the lying violator of the border, citing the testimony of French journalists who happened to be in the same area. These journalists said that the destruction was perpetrated by bandits who came from Pakistani territory. Jacobson, just back from Afghanistan, recently wrote about such methods of deceiving the public in the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES. He quoted facts to show how the wild rumors and farfetched tales are fabricated which are meant to sprinkle salt on Afghanistan's wounds and whip up psychosis over that long-suffering country.

[Katin] Incidentally, the lack of principle is expressed in other ways, too. Here's an interesting example. Iranian postal workers have many times found poisoned food in parcels sent to the hostages in the American Embassy from the United States. This was aimed at doing away with the hostages so that the American administration could use this as a pretext for interfering in Iran's affairs. Such are the lengths to which the American "strategists"--in quotes, of course--have been willing to go.

[Lomeyko] As for Iran, the United States is planning a new provocative intrusion into that country, as the observer Jack Anderson has said in the columns of the American papers, having obtained knowledge of these plans from secret documents drawn up by the CIA and the Pentagon. The American press, and the press of other countries of West Europe, are now giving the subject a lot of publicity. What it comes to is that Washington is planning to set up in Saudia Arabia special military bases from which the rapid deployment forces will set out. And all this is scheduled for mid-October. Carter is hoping, by means of a new adventure, to win extra votes in the election.

[Ariyevich] The same tactics which we've already discussed are being pursued by Washington and Beijing, once more acting in concert, you will notice, in Southeast Asia. As long ago as the end of last year the American and Chinese special services made an attempt to knock together a counterrevolutionary front against People's Kampuchea from the surviving Pol Pot and Lon Nol supporters. Today they are inciting Thailand against neighboring Laos and Kampuchea and prodding the opponents of socialism and progress into action against the legitimate governments of those countries.

And, in all this, an agreed division of labor is envisaged: Washington supplies military ammunition to the region and takes care of orchestrating the propaganda while Beijing provokes tension on the borders between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and sends its agents into those countries, recruited from the Mua Qiao. Here are the latest examples: Last year alone, U.S. military deliveries to Thailand were increased fourfold, exceeding $400 million. Having provoked tension on the Kampuchea-Thailand border, the Pentagon is sending to Thailand new batches of arms and military equipment. Fortified by such support, Bangkok is exacerbating the situation on the border with Laos as well. Planes are violating airspace, and combat launches fire on Lao fishermen. Meanwhile, Beijing has brought into the region of the border with Vietnam 15 divisions and 6 army corps, with tanks, aircraft and long-range artillery. What for? The new mandarins of Beijing are threatening to teach Vietnam a second lesson.

Nuclear Strategy, Presidential Directive 59

[Katin] Let us return to Europe. In Europe, of course, there are no open armed conflicts, as there are now in various parts of Asia. For 35 years the continent has been living according to the law of peacetime. But this, it turns out, is not to the liking of the present American administration. Another thing that doesn't suit the United States is the fact that a parity of forces, a balance of military power, has been established between the socialist and the capitalist countries as a whole. So they want to break that balance, change it in their own favor, by deploying new nuclear missiles in West Europe--after which they'll try to talk to us from positions of strength. However, they are laboring in vain, as the saying goes, engaged in a futile enterprise. They'll never be able to do it.

[Ariyevich] The thing is, our country is not striving for military superiority over the West, but it will never allow the United States and NATO to gain such superiority, either. And we have both the potential and the power to prevent that; and it is impossible that they are unaware of the fact, isn't it, Vladimir Borisovich?

[Lomeyko] I think one reason for the growth of hegemonistic sentiment both in Washington and Beijing, and of their dangerous ambitions, is America's relapse into megalomania. This megalomania is finding expression in the revival of the old philosophy of Pax Americana, that is, the attempt to dictate American terms to the world. It is also manifested in the proposal of the new nuclear strategy.

[Katin] And, while on the subject, what is the essence of that strategy? Why do some call it new, while others, including Pentagon chief Brown, prefer to speak merely of a new approach to the previous strategic policy of the United States?

[Lomeyko] I think this wrangling over what Presidential Directive 59 should be called is also rather instructive. It reflects once again the contradictory course of the American administration. On the one hand, Carter and his entourage want to demonstrate the continuity and stability of their policy; while, on the other hand in their attempts to win favor with the military industrial complex they aspire to be no less militant than Reagan and, at the same time, to show off to the world their new nuclear biceps. But what matters, of course, is not the name but the substance. And the substance of the new nuclear strategy is that Washington now intends to deal a nuclear blow primarily not at cities but at military targets. In the opinion of the American strategists, this makes it possible, without beginning a universal atomic war, supposedly to inflict a limited preventive strike at particular installations and regions. And here Washington hypocritically asserts that such a strategy must promote the maintenance of peace, since the other side, fearing partial retaliation, will behave more circumspectly and tractably.

[Ariyevich] Of course, all these arguments could only convince people intimidated with the Soviet threat. That's why such a massive brainwashing of the population of the West has been carried on for many years, isn't it?

[Lomeyko] Yes, for anyone who thinks at all, the demagogy is apparent. It's not for nothing that in many countries of West Europe and in other continents the voices of alarm and protest against the buildup of nuclear armaments have grown stronger. The doctrine of limited nuclear war is dangerous above all because it presupposes willingness to strike first and thus lowers the threshold for the use of nuclear weapons.

Incidentally, not one serious military expert, not excluding Pentagon chief Brown himself, believes in the limited nature of nuclear war. Speaking the other day at the naval college in Newport, he said, and I quote: We know that a controlled, limited strike may well--and in my view this is very probable--turn into a full-scale nuclear war. This is Brown's view. These statements by the American defense secretary confirmed again the main aim of the new doctrine: to achieve military superiority, to impose on the world a new round of the nuclear race, to exert pressure on the Soviet Union in all spheres including the nuclear sphere. This strategy contradicts the principles of equality and identical security; those same principles, incidentally, on whose basis were worked out both SALT I and SALT II, signed by President Carter himself.

[Katin] Just look at the difference in approach to the question of the fate of mankind: For them it is an open course of building up tension, the arms race, the waging, don't you see, of a limited nuclear war, which is absurd in itself; for us it is an unswerving line of defusing the dangerous mines which have already been placed all through West Europe, it is a line of conducting negotiations on all types of arms and weapons without exception.

Let us take the latest Soviet initiative: the proposal raised by Comrade Brezhnev to start discussing the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe simultaneously, and in organic combination with, the question of American forward-based nuclear facilities. How did they react to this in the West? All countries of West Europe, as far as I know, welcome this initiative and see in it a key to the solution of the problems of disarmament, security and so forth. However, the United States and the NATO leadership are striving to delay the commencement of such negotiations, they are trying to quench interest in West Europe in the Soviet proposal.

[Ariyevich] And not only to quench interest, but to lull the vigilance of West Europeans. They are cynically turning West Europe into a nuclear target, but in parallel they are formulating plans to save themselves. In addition to Directive 59, there are also directives 58 and 53. They complement, as it were, that directive. They contain, as the American press reports, plans for relocating military and civilian leaders from Washington in the period of crisis and for strengthening shelters for high-ranking officials. It seems that back in 1977-1978 exercises were carried out in which President Carter showed his ability to conduct a prolonged nuclear war. He was evacuated from the White House by helicopter and took over a presidential command post set up in a Boeing-747.

[Katin] Many people are now talking and writing about how Carter's prestige has fallen to a very low level, both at home in the United States and throughout the world as a whole. Why is this? In my view, an answer to this question can be supplied by those approximately 300 unfulfilled promises which Jimmy Carter broadcast widely when he was, as he is now, a candidate for the U.S. presidency. He promised at that time, for example, to reduce the very heavy burden of military spending. But, once he became chief of the White House, he increased it several times. He promised to reduce unemployment, but it has risen sharply. Arriving in the White House, he there and then abandoned all his good intentions and conducted matters in such a way that the social and economic defects of the United States reached record levels in the preceding 200-year history of the country.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally Carter himself established a persona_ record in its way. The latest public opinion polls conducted by the Gallup Institute showed that Carter's popularity is at the level of only 21 percent. This is the lowest index for any American president in the whole period since Gallup started conducting such polls over 40 years ago. The main reason, in my view, is that Carter is trying to pass his Republican rival Reagan on the right flank.

For the first time in many years an independent candidate, John Anderson, is taking part in the American election campaign. He is building his calculations on the profound disenchantment of Americans with the policy of the two biggest parties in the country, the Democrats and Republicans.

There is undoubted disenchantment. It was shown in America's public opinion polls. For example, according to the results of one of the latest such polls, only approximately one third of the supporters of Carter and Reagan are firmly convinced that in November they will vote for their chosen candidate. On this basis the New York TIMES draws the conclusion that Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan are the most unpopular presidential candidates in recent years, and perhaps all U.S. history.

By its policy of diktat the present U.S. administration has caused a rumble of dissatisfaction also among its West European allies. The negative attitude to Carter in West Europe, the New York DAILY NEWS notes on this point, is to a large extent defined by the fact that he has permitted a deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union, and here he has not taken account of the importance of European detente, has forgotten that East and West Europe have considerably improved both political and economic relations with each other.

[Lomeyko] I believe that Washington will not succeed in driving all its allies into a corner and obtaining from them unconditional support for the new nuclear strategy. Responsible political leaders in both France and West Germany and a number of other West European countries understand that the nuclear blackmail being practiced by the United States is resulting in a deterioration of the situation. Moreover the fact that Washington is considering Europe as a theater of first nuclear actions merely intensifies European opposition to these inhuman plans.

This is why, as my colleagues have already noted, virtually all the West European countries are in favor of the negotiations on nuclear missile weapons proposed by Comrade Brezhnev. It is not a strategy of limited war that is needed, but a limitation of the strategic arms race. This demand is being made by parliamentarians and the public of Western countries. They condemn the provocative plan of the new doctrine, which conceals the desire of the arms dealers to reap new profits, to intensify the feelings of fear and obedience in the West and to involve the socialist countries in a ruinous arms race. Disrupting that design means ending material preparations for war.

[Ariyevich] That is why, despite any vain attempts to demonstrate his nuclear muscles, Carter cannot boast of respect and support either among his allies in West Europe or among his compatriots. That is why the Soviet initiatives supporting negotiations on medium-range nuclear missile weapons are meeting with ever increasing support.

[The Moscow Domestic version at 1230 GMT substitutes the following for the last sentence: That is necessary and possible. A positive response by the West to the new Soviet initiatives and the willingness of the West for military detente, the CPSU Central Committee notes, would open up the path toward a real limitation of the arms race and would become a stimulus for the formulation and implementation of more far-reaching measures in that direction.]

TASS REPORTS CONCLUSIONS OF GROUP OF 77 CONFERENCE

LD241332 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 24 Aug, TASS--Developing countries express profound concern over the lack of progress in establishing such an international economic order that would rule out discrimination and diktat on the part of developed capitalist states. That was the topic of discussion at the conference at the level of ministers of the Group of 77, which affiliates developing countries, held at the U.N. headquarters on the eve of the opening of the 11th special session of the U.N. General Assembly on economic matters.

As was stated at a press conference, held after the conference, by the chairman of the Group of 77, B. Mishra (India), nothing testifies to the desire of the Western developed countries to make any concessions. Nevertheless, he stressed, expressed at the conference was the readiness to continue the quest for ways of ironing out differences and elaborating a common stand.

The ministers approved of the joint communique, which points out that in some cases developed countries in the recent years even departed from the earlier-achieved agreements linked with establishing a new economic order. The lack of progress is attributed to the refusal of developed countries to display political will which is necessary for taking decisions, it is said in the communique.

The ministers pointed out that the economic situation of a great majority of developing countries in the latest decade was deteriorating at a mounting pace. The economy of some of them is on the verge of disintegration, while others face exceedingly difficult problems, and the assistance of the international community is necessary to resolve these problems.

In the communique it is said that the less developed countries are the first to fall victim to the unprecedented world economic crisis which is characterized by the slowed-down pace of economic growth, protectionism in international trade, a high level of inflation and unemployment, a heavy foreign debt burden.

The developing states are convinced that the arms race and the aggravation of international tension exert a pernicious effect upon economic cooperation and their efforts to attain progress. The ministers called for concrete steps towards realization of the aims of general and complete disarmament, including immediate realization of measures on disarmament that would make it possible to release additional means to satisfy social and economic needs of developing countries.

CARTER, REAGAN, DIRECTIVE 59 LINK TO 1980 ELECTION

LD240242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] New York, Aug 23 (TASS)--U.S. President J. Carter has given an interview to the Boston GLOBE newspaper in which in particular he tried in every way to justify the so-called Presidential No 59, which as is known, provides for the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war. He frankly stated here that the United States "must be ready to resort, if it is necessary, to the use of nuclear might."

In his interview, staunch in militarist spirit, J. Carter asserted that allegedly the plans that have been developed by the American administration for inflicting a nuclear strike on the command posts and defense installations of the Soviet Union impart a "flexibility" to the nuclear strategy of the United States, strengthen national security and "promote the averting of war." Such a strike, he said, would be "an intermediary step, in the hope of being able to limit the scales of the application of nuclear weaponry."

At the same time, the President was forced to admit that the danger does exist of a world catastrophe if there is any, even the most insignificant, use of nuclear might. In other words, he has himself refuted his own arguments in favor of a "limited" nuclear war.

"I think," the President said, "that if a nuclear war breaks out, the possibility of it escalating into a much broader nuclear conflict will be great."

The interview with the American President, subsequent to his bellicose speech to the members of the reactionary "American Legion" organization, once more demonstrates that in the election campaign which is underway in the United States, J. Carter has decided to do battle with his rival from the Republican Party, R. Reagan, from militarist positions. In other words, he, as has been finely expressed in the American press, has decided to present himself as being a "bigger Reagan than Reagan himself."

This did not escape the attention of the journalists who interviewed the President. "It seems to me," one of them noted addressing J. Carter, "that in the center of the presidential campaign today there is a competition over who will arm the country faster and better. Does this not worry you?"

Similar Military Programs

LD222106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 22 August (TASS)--The U.S. presidential election campaign is in full swing in the United States. The progress of the campaign shows that J. Carter, the Democratic candidate, and R. Reagan, his rival from the Republican Party, are trying to outdo each other in proclaiming adventurist, militaristic programs and doctrines aimed at undermining the detente process and exacerbating international tension.

In a speech in Boston to the conference of the reactionary "American Leagion" organization, J. Carter again confirmed that his administration intends to continue banking on military strength in its foreign policy. "America," he said, "needs authority and strength", and to this end, "we need to have the most up-to-date strategic forces".

In this connection the President mentioned the new nuclear strategy which has been developed by the White House. He tried to present the adoption of this doctrine, which is formulated in Presidential Directive No 59, as a "modernization" of the United States' nuclear policy aimed at giving it greater "flexibility".

Contrary to facts, the head of the present U.S. administration tried to claim that the new nuclear strategy "would contribute to preventing a nuclear conflict."

J. Carter went on to dwell on the arms race programs which are called upon to ensure the implementation of the new nuclear strategy. I have decided, he said, to push forward with the development of the cruise missile, to endorse the program for the creation of the "MX" missile and the Trident submarine and to continue work on new planes. "All these measures", he added "represent, in their entirety, the future program for stepping up the potential of our strategic forces."

The President also took credit for the decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries.

J. Carter again returned to his favorite subject of the "protection of the vitally important interests" of the United States. As is well known, by declaring virtually the majority of the regions in the world "spheres" of such "interests", Washington uses this as a pretext for stepping up the U.S. military presence in the most diverse parts of the world. Among these regions the head of the Washington administration included in particular the Persian Gulf and southwest Asia. In this connection he made no secret of the fact that at the root of these "interests" lay "major energetic resources", or in other words Near Eastern oil.

The President made it clear what methods the United States intends using to gain its ends. "We," he said, "are continuing to increase our forces in the Indian Ocean and to negotiate on the possibility being granted us of using installations which may be needed in case of conflict." At the same time, J. Carter noted, "we have accelerated the formation of mobile forces numbering up to 100,000 men which can be quickly transferred to any region where complications unexpectedly arise."

Bearing in mind that a majority of Americans advocate limiting strategic weapons, J. Carter spoke out in favor of the SALT II treaty and even promised to "go still further". At the same time he preferred to keep silent on the fact that it has been his administration which has indefinitely dragged out ratification of this treaty and its coming into force.

A speech made by R. Reagan, also in Boston, has many points in common with that of the President. Asserting that "only those that possess strength survive," the Republican nominee more or less reiterated the objective formulated on the Republican Party election platform of striving to attain military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Developing this militarist doctrine, R. Reagan advocated winching the flywheel of the arms race further and accused the present administration of insufficiently "vigorous rivalry with the Russians in the military sphere."

The militarist essence of the doctrines and concepts proclaimed by the U.S. Democratic and Republican presidential nominees shows that all these doctrines are a serious threat to world peace and the security of peoples, and moreover a threat not least to the security of the American people themselves.

KORNILOV NOTES PRC CONCERN OVER REAGAN TAIWAN POLICY

LD241728 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

China's XINHUA news agency "is shocked". This is not a hyperbole, but the precise wording made by Beijing propaganda men themselves and taken from a XINHUA report about the visit to China of George Bush, former CIA director and candidate for vice-president from the Republican Party. What has gone wrong? The question is the more understandable, since, as is clear from the Western press, during his voyage George Bush demonstrated to his Beijing hosts the gems of anti-Sovietism which can be found in the platform of the U.S. Republican Party. While in Beijing, he once again, for the umpteenth time already, spoke about the mythical "Soviet threat" and alleged that the USSR "opposes detente"--in other words, he used the entire range of anti-Soviet falsehoods, which the Beijing hegemonists are known to meet with applause. It is only natural that the anti-Soviet talk of the guest from Washington have once again been met with "full understanding" in Beijing.

The "shock" mentioned by XINHUA was caused by some other thing--the fact that, while George Bush was staying in Beijing and practised making provocative inventions about the Soviet foreign policy, his boss, Ronald Reagan, the candidate for president from the Republican Party, said in a speech in the United States that if he won in the race for the White House he would immediately "restore U.S. relations with Taiwan". XINHUA agency asked indignantly in this connection whether it was possible to reconcile the calls made in the United States about the "joint struggle against Soviet expansion" with the attempts to revive an openly anti-Beijing "policy of two Chinas". That is why XINHUA fumes at Ronald Reagan who, it says, is trying to do no more no less but to "reverse" the development of Chinese-U.S. relations. In the meantime the angry tirades of the Chinese news agency rest on highly unstable ground, to say the least. It is an open secret that in recent time the United States and China were following "parallel courses", as they put it in the West. Ronald Reagan's statement confirms once again that while bluffing with the help of "the China card" U.S. imperialist circles are above all looking after the implementation of their own political designs and plans, not after Beijing's interests. Let us recall that the deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, Geng Biao, who during his recent visit to Washington took great pains to make known his "friendly feelings" towards the United States, had said this some time back: "Let the United States protect us from Soviet influence now.... When we decide that the time is ripe we will tell Uncle Sam: 'Go pack your things, will you'." From Reagan's statement we can see that Uncle Sam, too, is prepared to stab his Beijing partner in the back when time comes.

Bush Anti-Soviet Line

LD240320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1333 GMT 23 Aug 80

["Rejoinder: In Militaristic Fervor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug (TASS)--TASS commentator Leonid Zhegalov reports: For American politicians running for very high posts of state authority in the United States, it has become a rule in recent years to pay a visit to the Chinese capital.

There they get exercise in anti-Sovietism, gaining the "gratitude" of the Chinese hegemonists, who are concerned with ensuring that the troubles of American political life do not disturb the alliance building up between Washington and Beijing.

This time, a speech was made by Republican G. Bush, contender for the post of U.S. vice president and ex-director of the CIA, making "assertions" that the policy of American imperialism, troubled by the growing influence of the USSR and all forces of peace and progress, will continue to revolve around the notorious "Washington-Beijing axis," regardless of the party allegiance of any given Washington administration.

Unwinding even further the anti-Soviet flywheel, included in the recently adopted platform of the Republican Party, he claimed that the USSR was "striving for hegemonism." One could imagine that it was not the American but the Soviet Navy that had concentrated an armada of warships near shores of Iran, threatening intrusion into this country, that it is not the United States which announces almost every 3 months some new military doctrine aimed at undermining the existing parity, and that it is not Washington which is concluding the buildup of "a rapid reaction corps"--the weapons of American hegemonism and forceful repression of national liberation movements.

And there is more further on. The USSR, claims Bush, "does not want relaxation of tension in relations with the United States." But it is precisely the USSR which, under the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation, is displaying restraint, cool-headedness and stately wisdom, and which put forward proposals aimed at improving Soviet-American relations and a healing the international climate. Suffice it to recall the latest Soviet initiative--the proposal to start talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe simultaneously and in organic union with the issue of American forward-based nuclear devices, a proposal which has provoked wide response throughout the world.

Why did this contender for the high post need these anti-Soviet exercises? It isn't difficult to see that their aim is to justify the Republicans' intention, should they come to power, of surpassing the militaristic "achievements" of the present administration. And in reality, Bush, as UPI reports, promised "to raise the U.S. military machine to a new level."

Thus, they can remain calm in Beijing. But will the millions of people in other countries, including the United States itself, remain calm as they observe with anxiety the competition between the two bourgeois parties in the United States in the matter of increasing military stakes in the dangerous game which is applauded both by the U.S. military-industrial complex and the expansionist-anti-Soviets in Beijing?

RUSOKOV ON ALLEGED OCTOBER RAID AIMED AT OVERTHROW OF IRAN

ID221151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 80 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "Following the Course of Adventurism"]

[Text] UPI has reported preparations by Washington for another attack on Iran. According to American commentator J. Anderson, "President Carter has already approved extensive preparations for a direct armed action against Iran." According to UPI, the operation, code-named "Positive Leap-80," is planned for mid-October.

The White House and the Pentagon deny the plans for an attack. But who can they convince? "The White House denial made no impression on me whatever," J. Anderson said. "A White House spokesman made similar denials on the eve of the raid on Iran in April of this year." It is characteristic that in a television interview U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown refused to deny the possibility of intervention in Iran.

A few months back the ABC television company reported that the White House and the Pentagon had begun planning another attack literally a week after the failure of the airborne landing adventure against Iran on the night of 24-25 April. In June the "Green Berets" rehearsed "quick-reaction corps" operations in the Nevada desert, which is reminiscent of certain areas of Iran. In the wake of this, maneuvers regarded by the Pentagon as a "model" for intervention in the Persian Gulf region were held off the Virginia coast. Just recently another detachment, consisting of 1,800 Marines and 5 landing ships, joined the U.S. naval armada in the Arabian Sea.

Washington is trying to use concern for "saving" the hostages as cover for the plans for another attack on Iran. But Z. Brzezinski has admitted that April's adventure could have ended in the death of many of the hostages. The U.S. goal is to overthrow the current regime in Iran.

At their conventions both Republicans and the Democrats openly stated their intention to "bring order" in the world.

The Persian Gulf region, with its extremely rich oil deposits, occupies a special place in the imperial aspirations of Washington, which is stepping up "gunboat diplomacy." The present administration included the Near East, along with West Europe and the Far East, in the category of areas "vitally important to the security" of the United States. In Washington's language that is tantamount to an open proclamation of intent to use every possible means, military included, to secure U.S. dominance in the region.

Washington's policy of military blackmail and threats against Iran and other countries in the region is fraught with a serious threat to peace in southwest Asia and beyond its borders. Foreign policy adventurism may also cost the United States itself dear.

ACADEMICIAN COMPARES U.S., SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINES

ID240546 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] What are the foreign policy doctrines of the Soviet Union and of the United States? An analysis of these doctrines is given by a member of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies, Lev (Siliko) [Semeyko].

The essence of any military doctrine is determined by the government's political goals with regard to the use of its armed forces. According to the Soviet strategic doctrine, these goals are purely defensive. Witness the country's Constitution, which says that the goal of the Soviet Armed Forces is to protect the socialist gains, the peaceful work of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. The main objective of the Soviet Union is to build communism in the country. To achieve this aim the nation needs peace. It's impossible to build communism on ruins. So the main function of the Soviet Armed Forces is to ensure conditions for peaceful creative work.

However, the United States also proclaims the necessity of maintaining peace. But what is the major political goal of the American military doctrine?

The concept of Pax Americana and the appeals for world leadership are not a thing of the past. They show a striving for world supremacy. These ideas are reflected in the United States military doctrine and reaffirmed by practical deeds, the continuous arms race and the buildup of the already huge military potential. The American leaders' statements that their military doctrine is based on defensive considerations are meant to cover up its aggressive essence. Four years ago, President Carter said he wished all nuclear weapons on the globe were eliminated. In practice, however, he promotes the development of increasingly more sophisticated nuclear weaponry and the accumulation of its stocks. The United States leaders claim that they want to avoid a nuclear war, but in practice they make preparations to start it.

The question of using nuclear weapons against Iran was raised quite recently and it is still on, and the concept of limited strategic warfare, an important part of United States nuclear strategy, is extensively advertised. The United States view such warfare quite admissible and even justified if started by the United States.

There is no other way of explaining Directive No 59, signed by President Carter recently. Its logic is staggering. It says that the best way to avoid a broadscale conflict with Moscow is to be able to wage long but limited nuclear warfare. The essence of a military doctrine and its goals become clearer when the question of military superiority is raised.

As for the Soviet Union, it rejects the very idea of military superiority. It promotes its defense capacity, of course, but it does not seek military superiority over somebody else. A country whose doctrine is defense does not need military superiority. That's why the Soviet Union wants the armaments to be reduced and military confrontation decreased. This has been stressed by President Brezhnev more than once. There is no point in gaining military superiority, he says, with the huger arsenals of nuclear weapons accumulated in the world and with the current means of delivering them. The world of socialism and the world of capitalism have gained military and strategic parity, and this has been mentioned at the latest plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. This parity is of historical importance and attempts to upset it are doomed to failure.

The United States displays quite another approach to this problem. For one thing, in the seventies its leaders used to say that it was practically impossible to gain military superiority because the other side would be taking steps to regain parity. But paradoxically enough they did all they could to gain superiority and continue to do so, and if a country strives for superiority, that means its military doctrine is that of aggression, because those whose aims are purely defensive view the gaining of superiority as a needless and too expensive thing.

The Soviet Union opposes the concept of preemptive strikes, and its leaders have said so more than once. What can make it use the most powerful weapons is an extreme emergency, such as aggression against it or its allies. This shows the **defensive** nature of the Soviet military doctrine. The Soviet Union and its allies have suggested that all signatories to the Helsinki accords, including the United States, sign an agreement on abstaining from being the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. However, the United States and NATO reject this proposal.

At a recent meeting between the Soviet and West German leaders, the Soviet side again displayed its readiness for talks, this time on medium-range missiles in Europe. It suggested that this issue be discussed along with the question of American forward-based missiles and that the resulting agreements be implemented when the SALT II treaty comes into force. The West has made no reply so far. There is no getting away from facts, and they show who is for reducing military tension and who is for aggravating it. Whose doctrine is that of peace and whose doctrine is that of war.

CHANGE OF PRESIDENTS IN SOUTH KOREA EXAMINED

LD222324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 22 August (TASS)--It has been announced in Seoul that on 27 August Chon Tu-hwan, the present head of the military clique and the United States' henchman who personally ordered the quashing of the popular mass disturbances and who is responsible for the killing of thousands of patriots in Kwangju, will become the new "president." The junta's farce of using Choe Kyu-ha, the civilian "provisional president," as a cover has ended. According to the Seoul press, "the country is in need of leadership which has the army's unlimited trust," and such a figure is now General Chon Tu-hwan, former head of the South Korean Secret Police, who has recently installed his own political appointees everywhere. And, what is even more "ponderable," the new-fledged dictator Chon enjoys the support of Gen J. Wickham, commander of the joint American-South Korean forces.

In salvaging their puppets, the United States, despite the sharp deterioration of American-Iranian relations, moved part of the ships from the Persian Gulf area to the shores of South Korea "in case of emergency." It was General Wickham who, at the time of the tensest clash between the democratic forces and the South Korean regime, gave the order to the troops under his command to take part in punitive operations. It was he that chose Chon Tu-hwan from among the mercenary politicians of South Korea and put his money on him as guarantor of American interests and as a "strongman" capable of ensuring "stability and order."

Addressing rectors and deans of universities and colleges assembled recently on the instructions of the military junta, Chon Tu-hwan said: "The deeply vicious practice of street demonstrations must be ended, and the country must be ready to make the sacrifices necessary for attaining that goal." Such a statement in the mouth of the bloody executioner of the South Korean people sounded like a call for even harsher repressions. The general also reported that courses in the schools and higher educational establishments of South Korea, which have been closed since the end of last year, "will not be resumed for the time being."

At the same time the Seoul authorities are underpinning the dictator's chair with a basis of "legality." A new draft "constitution" for South Korea is being worked out. According to this document the gap between presidential "elections" is extended to seven years and the working people are finally deprived of elementary rights, while the "president" is accorded unlimited powers.

MASAYOSHI ITO BEGINS TOUR OF FIVE ASIAN COUNTRIES

Ponomarev Commentary

LD250856 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The foreign minister of Japan, Masayoshi Ito, today started on a tour that will take him to Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, and China.

If the Japanese press reports are any indication, he intends to discuss a number of important problems facing the region with the leaders of the five Asian countries and to learn their views on "what role Japan should play for the cause of peace and security in Asia". According to SANKEI SHIMBUN Ito's trip marks the "beginning of a new diplomacy of Japan in Asia".

But what are the new elements in the diplomacy of the foreign affairs minister from the new Japanese cabinet?

He goes to Thailand to render assistance to Pol Pot's gangs. In Bangkok he will disclose the Japanese Government's readiness to give Thailand gratis a 3.5-billion yen subsidy for rendering aid to "Cambodian refugees". To this date Toyko "recognizes" the bloody Pol Pot clique overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

A similar goal will take him to Pakistan: Ito intends to visit "Afghan refugee camps" where the Afghan counterrevolution has entrenched itself. This means--to support the bandits and mercenaries who are coming out against the Afghan people and the Government of the DRA.

The Japanese foreign minister will go to India to "discuss" the recent decision of the Indian Government on the recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, but in actual fact--to bring pressure to bear on India's Government since India's recognition of the Government of People's Kampuchea caused extreme irritation in Washington and Beijing. It is clear that this "new diplomacy" with regard to India constitutes an act of undisguised interference in the internal affairs of another state.

"Problems of Indochina" are to be touched upon during the negotiations with the Chinese leaders. These are questions on which the Japanese side shares the aggressive stance of the Beijing hegemonists with regard to Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The situation in South-East Asia has sharply deteriorated as a result of the intrigues of U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists. On the contrary, the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are now aimed at turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Those efforts meet the interests of all the states in the region. But will the Japanese foreign minister's tour of five Asian countries help the cause of detente? Judging from the political program and the issues which he chose to discuss with the leaders of those countries and taking into account the pro-American and pro-Beijing stand of the Japanese Government one can say that Ito's tour will hardly help to ease off tension in that region.

The leaders of Washington and Beijing have long ago said that their strategic interests in Asia were "parallel". In this case we see how Japan is rushing to join those parallel actions and to act at one with Beijing and Washington. And this looks more like an "axis" if we turn to the terms of elementary geometry.

Tsvetov Commentary

LD241000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] August 24 sees the start of a visit by Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito to Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan and China. Our Tokyo correspondent, Vladimir Tsvetov, reports:

Beijing is the final stage of Minister Masayoshi Ito's trip and he does not intend to arrive there empty-handed. That is the belief of journalists covering the activity of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And this is what lies behind their assertions: China is creating a conflict situation on the borders with Vietnam and Kampuchea since those countries are a political and geographical barrier to Chinese expansionism in Southeast Asia. The failure of the aggression against Vietnam and the collapse of the Beijing puppet, Pol Pot, have shown that Beijiing is incapable of destroying the barrier alone. It hopes to do so with the assistance of countries which themselves face the fate of victims of the Beijing hegemonists.

Japan, perceiving the advantage of conducting a policy conforming with Beijing's policy, has assumed the role of accomplice of Chinese expansionism. It is expected that in Thailand Masayoshi Ito will offer 3.5 billion yen in aid to the so-called Kampuchean refugees. In practice, the money will go to equip the remnants of the Pol Pot bands which Thailand sends into Kampuchea for the struggle against the democratic regime. The Japanese minister will also talk about financial subsidies in Pakistan, but this time it will be a question of helping the Afghan reaction, which is striving to topple the progressive Government of Afghanistan. Of course, Japan plays up to Pakistan's hegemonism in its own expansionist interests.

In creating tension in Southeast Asia, Japan, under the pretext of defending the security of the countries of the region, wishes to penetrate their economy more deeply and to exert a greater influence on their policy. Japan's aim is to keep Southeast Asia as its raw materials appendage and as a profitable market for its goods for as long as possible. And to attain this end, Japan at the present stage is going hand-in-hand with China.

BAKHTAR CITED ON PDPA RESOLUTION ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD242015 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 24 Aug, TASS--BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has circulated the text of a resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan "On the Role and Tasks of the Trade Unions of the DRA". The resolution points out that the successful accomplishment of the April revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led to the establishment of a state authority of a new type in Afghanistan the basis for which is made up by workers and peasants. For the first time ever trade union and mass organisations which are functioning under the political guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have been formed. Those trade unions unite the working people of different professions as well as students of secondary and higher educational establishments. The Afghan trade unions are a full-fledged member of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan instructed the Central Council of Trade Unions of the DRA to work out and endorse the charter of the trade unions of the DRA in four months' time and also to come up with the statute of the rights of local trade union organisations and to submit that document for the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers have been instructed to entrust competent ministries with the task of drafting labour legislation in cooperation with the Central Council of the Trade Unions.

Provincial, regional, district and primary organisation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as well as the officials from the ministries, mixed state enterprises and organisations must render every assistance in the formation of primary trade union organisations, the resolution stresses.

AFGHANS 'MOBILIZE' TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

LD232358 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 23 Aug, TASS--Decisions of the 3rd July Plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, held under the motto "All Efforts of the Party and the People to the Struggle Against Counter-revolution," gave a new impetus to mobilising the masses to uphold revolutionary gains, to fight imperialist mercenaries who are trained at special camps abroad and are smuggled into the Afghan territory to hamper the establishment of peaceful life in the DRA.

A nation-wide movement to set up units to defend the revolution is mounting in the country. Acting jointly with the army and the security forces, the units deliver crushing blows at the enemies of the revolution.

Reports are coming from the Provinces of Qondoz and Balkh about successful operations of such units which are composed of members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and nonparty people. As it has already been reported, Qondoz Province, where units to defend the revolution acted jointly with the army and the security forces, is practically free of mercenaries. A big gang which tried to capture the district city of Shur Tappeh was defeated in Balkh. The local unit to defend the revolution frustrated the gang's intention.

Members of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan help their senior brothers. They also organise units to defend the revolution. Little more than a month ago the first unit of volunteers composed of 120 students of Kabul University and the Kabul Polytechnical Institute returned from a two-month march in Laghman Province.

This unit glorified itself in battles against counterrevolution and set an example for the Afghan youth. Similar units from students and young people have been set up in many provinces of the republic.

The youth in Balkh Province in the country's north created ten units to defend the revolution which are helping with arms in hands the public order forces to find and render harmless terrorists and bandits.

A mass rally of representatives of the public who took part in creating such units was held in Farah Province.

This is how the Afghan people responds to its party's call to protect the gains of the revolution which carries a new happy life for the people. Party tasks become the concern of the masses which realize that defence of the revolution is their own cause.

GEN GOL AQA INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT AFGHAN SITUATION

LD240526 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The situation in Afghanistan is gradually normalizing. The chief of the Main Political Department of the Afghan Army, Maj Gen Gol Aqa, has told reporters that on the second stage of the revolution the country's armed forces, assisted by the population, have managed to destroy the major pockets or rebel activity.

At the moment there is no organized resistance to the revolutionary government, Gol Aqa stressed. No more than 30,000 bandits, trained primarily in Pakistan, are still operating in small units, largely along the Afghan-Pakistani border. Unfortunately, they also have bases in Iran. The terrorists are armed with submachineguns, grenade launchers and antitank guns of American, Chinese and Egyptian make, Gol Aqa went on to say, but their particularly terrible weapon is chemical grenades manufactured in Pennsylvania, the United States. With their help the bandits have poisoned many innocent people. The rebels widely resort to terror against the civilians, sparing neither women nor children.

However, every day the bandits find themselves in greater isolation, increasingly more often they surrender. Recently in Badakhshan Province, that borders on Pakistan and China, a band of nearly 100 laid down arms. The Western media's allegations that the Afghan Army is plagued by desertions are indeed false, Gol Aqa stressed. The counterrevolutionary attempts to spread discontent among the army officers have failed. The fighting efficiency and high morale of the Afghan Army are evidenced by the fact that in the past 2 months it has eliminated more than 2,000 bandits. Great help in educating the servicemen is given by the patriotic-minded mullahs, the major general said.

With reference to the relationship between the Afghan and the Soviet soldiers Gol Aqa noted that it is more than fraternal and that the Western media's attempts to allege that this is not so are no more than slander and falsehood.

271 PERSONS DETAINED IN HERAT AREA

LD242330 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 24 Aug, TASS--In the past few days the armed and security forces, party activits and self-defence detachments, formed by the local population, detained 271 people from among the bandits who operated in the vicinity of the City of Herat.

The BAKTAR NEWS AGENCY reports that foreign currency, firearms, propaganda materials and documents showing that the arrested bandits were linked with foreign reactionary circles, were confiscated during the operations. A sixteen-man bandit group was routed yesterday near Siaoshan Village in Huzara District (Herat Province). A group of criminals was detained in Inchil District in the same province. U.S. and Egyptian-made weapons were seized from them.

ARMY SUCCESSES AGAINST BANDITS REPORTED

LD221410 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, August 22, TASS--The Afghan Army, the seucrity forces and local selfdefence units are waging successful struggle in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against bandit formations. According to the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, a 70-man gang, who were engaged in looting and killings, were rendered harmless in the Khylma District, Samangan Province. The ring-leaders of the gang Majlis Han and Uirin surrendered to the authorities and admitted their criminal actions. A gang made of 50 men was rendered harmless in the area of Khwanja Village, Qondoz Province. Armaments and ammunition, cameras, propaganda literature were captured. Strikes were hit on gangs in the Farah and Baghlan provinces. Five men surrendered on their own to the local provincial committee in Puli-Khumri District. The men, who were engaged in subversive activities, said they were misled by reactionary propaganda, but then understood that their actions were detrimental to the people and decided to surrender. It is reported that the local organs or power deemed it possible to set them free and they went back to their families. A blow was hit on a group of terrorists who operated in the Takhar Province. Four bandits were killed, several detained; weapons, documents, propaganda literature were captured.

KABUL RADIO CITED ON FOREIGN CHEMICAL AID TO REBELS

LD221000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul Radio has reported that anti-Afghan gangs which are being sent in from abroad are continuing to use chemical weapons in attacks on peaceful citizens. The broadcast noted that these bandits are being sent in from the territory of Pakistan and Iran. In a statement made by the Afghan Government on Wednesday it said that the United States, Britain and several other Western countries, and also China and its minions, have unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan people. They are giving financial and material help to counterrevolutionary elements and are equipping them with weapons, including chemical weapons.

ARMY OFFICER DISCUSSES CAPTURED ARMS DISPLAY IN KABUL

LD222258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Another exhibition of arms seized from bandits has opened in Kabul. Lieutenant Colonel Zamani, deputy chief of the Chemical Services of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan, told correspondents that the arms were recently seized from bands of counterrevolutionaries discovered in various regions of Afghanistan. Antitank mines of American and Chinese manufacture were found in Herat Province, and chemical weapons marked "Made in the United States" were used by terrorists on 6 July of this year in the town of Juwin. When the bands in Herat Province were smashed, among other arms that were seized were chemical grenades of Egyptian make. Zamani said: We did an experiment which showed that the most destructive effects of this chemical weapon are on people. It is time to put an end to the use of monstrous and barbaric chemical weapons. The peaceful toil of the Afghan people is still constantly threatened.

The tense, undeclared war against the young republic does not die down for a moment. Moreover, as recent facts show, the armed struggle against Afghanistan has been stepped up. The bands of counterrevolutionaries dropped into Afghan territory are being equipped with the most moderns arms of American, Chinese, Egyptian and Pakistani manufacture.

GEORGIYEV CATALOGS SOVIET AID IN AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY ARTICLE

LD221603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Georgiyev article under the rubric "Afghanistan's National Holiday--Independence Restoration Day": "Advance of Revolution"]

[Text] A festive, exuberant atmosphere reigns in the streets of Kabul and other Afghan cities now. The Afghan people are celebrating their national holiday--the day of the restoration of independence.

Afghanistan has traveled a complex path of national formation. The overthrow of the monarchy in the country in 1973 and the establishment of the republican system was an important milestone on this path. However, the bourgeois leadership's halfhearted socioeconomic reforms did not accord with the vital requirements of the people's masses.

The April 1978 revolution laid the foundation for a new stage in the country's history. Since this historic event and particularly with the revolution's entry into its second stage in December 1979, fundamental transformations affecting all spheres of the life of Afghan society have been successfully implemented.

The law on agarian reform, putting an end to the dominion of feudal relations in Afghan agriculture, is being implemented, equality for all ethnic groups inhabiting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has been proclaimed and is guaranteed by law, and the working people's material welfare is improving.

During its time in power the republic's new leadership headed by Babrak Karmal has performed a large amount of work aimed at strengthening the people's confidence in the revolutionary authorities. Revolutionary legislation is being asserted in the country. The legal organs prosecute only those who try, with weapons in hand, to restore the old feudal system.

It is well known that the activity of the counterrevolutionary forces is generously financed and encouraged by the imperialist circles headed by the United States and the Chinese hegemonists. They have initiated an undeclared war against the people's system in Afghanistan. Receiving unlimited support from abroad, the counterrevolutionary forces are trying to undermine the republic's normal life and prevent the implementation of profound social transformations in the country. The facts attest to a recent increase in the flow of weapons and financial subsidies to the Afghan people's enemies from the imperialist countries and China.

The Western press recently reported that the United States, for instance, has earmarked considerable funds for undertaking subversive work against revolutionary Afghanistan. Gangs of spies and saboteurs undergoing training on Pakistani territory and led by U.S. and Chinese instructors are regularly sent into Afghan territory, where they engage in terrorism, murder and arson.

And recently several U.S. journalists, including one [din] from the CBS Television Company recently penetrated Afghan territory as part of a group of bandits. Together with the basmaches, this excuse for a "journalist" took part in the torture and execution of three Afghan workers. Is this not evidence of the hypocrisy of imperialist propaganda, which is trying with all its might to justify flagrant U.S. and Beijing interference in the DRA's internal affairs!

Afghanistan's party organs, the army, security forces and voluntary detachments of young people are ready at any hour to come to the defense of the Afghan revolution's gains. Thanks to their vigilance many large gangs equipped with U.S., Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian weapons have recently been successfully eliminated.

At a difficult hour of the Afghan people's struggle for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the consolidation of the gains of the April revolution, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are giving a large amount of aid to Afghanistan. It was 60 years ago that the young Soviet state headed by V.I. Lenin was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence. Foundations were thus laid for a new type of relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples based on the principles of equality, good neighborliness and friendship, and respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Since the April revolution in Afghanistan and particularly at the second stage of its development, Soviet-Afghan relations have been filled with new content and broad opportunities have been opened up for the development and consolidation of revolutionary solidarity and the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries' peoples. The Soviet Union is rendering the Afghan people varied aid in resolving important national economic tasks. These include the construction of industrial enterprises, cooperation in the sphere of developing the country's natural resources, the training of cadres for the national industry, and aid in mechanizing agricultural work. Suffice it to say that as of today there are over 70 projects in Afghanistan involving cooperation between our countries' peoples.

The Soviet Union is also rendering its neighbor military aid. The limited contingent of Soviet troops temporarily in Afghanistan is fulfilling a noble mission in this country. The Afghan patriots are well aware that Soviet soldiers have come to their country as friends, to help defend Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Despite imperialist propaganda attempts to disseminate the myth of so-called Soviet expansionism, the Afghan people know how to distinguish their friends from their enemies.

Meetings and gatherings are now taking place in various Afghan cities and provinces, with the participation of representatives of various strata of the population, at which Afghans are condemning the flagrant interference of the imperialists and their hirelings in their country's affairs. Self-defense detachments are being formed everywhere which, together with the DRA Army, are striking powerful blows against the enemies of Afghanistan's freedom and independence.

The Afghan people are welcoming the anniversary of the establishment of their motherland's independence fully determined to defend their revolutionary gains and their national independence against all outside encroachments.

Soviet people wish the fraternal Afghan people further successes in safeguarding Afghanistan's independent development, strengthening and intensifying the social and political gains of the April revolution, repelling aggressive outside actions and creating conditions for a peaceful and constructive life.

POLITICAL DISCONTENT RISING IN PAKISTAN

LD222302 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] London, 22 Aug, TASS--The situation in Pakistan continues to become complicated. A number of big political parties launched a mass campaign for the lifting of the martial law and return to civilian form of government. In some populated localities the Ziaul Haq administration is using troops, seeking to prevent mass anti-government actior. New arrests are being made among the leaders of the opposition. Army and police units in towns have been reinforced. In Baluchistan Province armed clashes take place between local population and Afghan counterrevolutionary elements.

As is evidenced by reports reaching here from Pakistan, local population express an extreme discontent over the presence of anti-Afghan bandit formations in Pakistani territory, formations which not only sow death and destruction on the soil of independent Afghanistan which builds a new life but also stage massacres of peaceful Pakistanis who are protesting against the armed bandits' being given shelter by the military regime of General Ziaul.

Sardar Khan Oraqzai, one of the leaders of the influential party Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, demanded that the military administration transfer the entire power without delay to Pakistan's Supreme Court which within 90 days is to organize the holding of general elections. Sadar Khan Oraqzai accused Ziaul Haq of refusing to hold elections for fear of losing the power which was seized three years ago as a result of a military coup.

Bulantsev Commentary

LD230932 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

According to reports from Pakistan, the situation in that country is becoming more complicated. The authorities announced the intention to put on trial of the military tribunal a group of lawyers, who took part on Thursday in Karachi in a demonstration of protest against anti-people's policy of the military administration. In reply to these measures of the authorities, a number of large political parties launched a mass campaign to press for lifting the martial law and returning to the civilian rule of government. In a number of points, the administration uses troops in a bid to prevent new mass anti-government actions. Opposition leaders are being arrested.

The current mass demonstrations, according to political news analysts, is the most powerful manifestation of discontent of the population in the three years of military rule. What are the causes of the growing discontent of the broad popular masses?

Underlying the present political instability in Pakistan is the home and foreign policy of the ruling regime, which gives rise to profound discontent of the population. The Pakistanis are deprived of elementary civil rights. The military administration under different pretexts delays the holding of parliamentary elections, all political parties are banned in the country, civilian courts were abolished. THE U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote that since the military coup d'etat in July 1977 the military administration put behind prison bars and subjected to prosecution tens of thousands of political opponents. The Tehran newspaper KEYHAN points out in this connection that "prisons of the regime which poses as champion of 'Islamic democracy' are filled to capacity by political prisoners."

The people of Pakistan fell victim to the steadily deteriorating economic situation. Such evil tendencies in the economy of the country, as inflation, recession in production, unemployment intensively developed in the period of the rule of the present regime. An astronomic budget deficit (about 20,000 million rupees) and a huge foreign debt (about 8,000 million dollars) add to the picture of socio-economic difficulties of the country. Underlying these difficulties are, above all, exorbitant military expenditures which swallow almost 60 per cent of the budget allocations.

The military rulers of Pakistan took the path of hostility towards their neighbours and that led to a sharp decline in the country's national prestige. The government allowed the country's involvement in the American-Chinese conspiracy against Afghanistan. It allowed to turn the territory of Pakistan into a springboard of the undeclared war of Washington and Beijing against the people's system in Afghanistan.

The democratic forces of Pakistan believe that the way out of the difficulties, being encountered by Pakistan, is, above all, restoration of democracy in the country, an independent foreign policy course aimed at development of friendly relations with its neighbors.

PAKISTANI STANCE ON 'AFGHAN PROBLEM' VIEWED

LD240856 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] With the approach of the opening of the current session of the UN General Assembly, Pakistani officials come out more often with statements on foreign policy questions, specifically on the question of Afghanistan. Take the example of the press conference (?and statements) of Pakistan's foreign minister, Agha Shahi. They contain the idea that Pakistan intends to advance proposals aimed at resolving the so-called Afghan problem. One proposal is to convene an international conference of a limited number of participants with a representative of the Afghan Government.

Political observers note that the statements are vague and diffuse. They believe that the Pakistani leaders are realizing ever more the danger of allowing Pakistani territory to be used for [word indistinct] operations against Afghanistan. Many sober-minded Pakistanis are becoming increasingly aware that the changes that have taken place in Afghanistan are irreversible, that the bandit [word indistinct] of the Afghan mercenaries are being rebuffed more and more by the Afghan Army and the popular self-defense forces, and the mercenaries operating from Pakistani territory are suffering heavy casualties. The demoralization of the mercenaries is increasing the disorder among the leadership of the bandit formations. Now they often [word indistinct] deem it necessary to hide their objectives behind a smokescreen of the defense of Islam and are engaged in an overt struggle for the handouts from Washington, Beijing and Cairo. Into the bargain, the Afghan mercenaries are more often using their weapons against the Pakistani population of the [word indistinct] and (?Baluchistan) provinces. The looting and violence and the seizure of land and cattle are making the people offer armed resistance to the Afghan mercenaries.

Some observers believe that [word indistinct] mercenaries will represent a serious threat not only for the law and order of these provinces but also for the stability of the regime of the country in general. Besides, as the newspaper (MOSLEM) says, the sponsors of the so-called Committee on Afghanistan have become convinced of the uselessness of their efforts to get representatives of Afghanistan and the Afghan mercenaries to sit round the conference table and in this way to legalize the [word indistinct]. The leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution [words indistinct] and cannot be relied upon. In this light many observers note the statements by the spokesmen of the Pakistani leadership, (?Those) in favor of a peaceful solution of the Afghan question (?are in essence false) attempts to find a way out of the blind alley in which they have found themselves by allowing Pakistani territory to be used for subversive activities against Afghanistan, and by taking a direct part in this activity. Diplomatic and propaganda maneuvers cannot serve as an alternative to the [word indistinct] and honest proposals advanced by the Afghan Government on 14 May this year on bilateral talks with its neighbors about a political solution to all the existing problems, including the refugee problem. These sensible proposals are meeting with increasing support by the world public [words indistinct] cutting the ground from under the feet of the supporters of the export of counterrevolution to Pakistan, behind the smokescreen of empty talk about the defense of Islam, or of diplomatic steps aimed at internationalizing a non-existent Afghan people.

TASS REPORTS POSTPONEMENT OF LEE KUAN YEW MOSCOW VISIT

LD221032 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 22 Aug 80

["About a Visit to the USSR by Singapore's Prime Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug, TASS--The official visit to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuwan Yew, scheduled for the second half of August, has been put off. The Soviet and Singapore sides have agreed to coordinate in future mutually acceptable dates of the visit.

VNA REPORT CITED ON PRC PROVOCATIONS

LD221556 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Aug, TASS--The Chinese ruling circles continue dangerous armed provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, reports the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY.

The Chinese military launch attacks on the border villages, fire at civilians. From August 11 to 16 they subjected to artillery and mortar fire a number of regions in the provinces of Cuang Ninh, Hatuyen and Hoang Lienson.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY points out that the incident on August 21 was the most serious. A unit of Chinese servicemen launched an attack on the village of Giamoc (Langson Province). The perpetrators devastated crops, plundered houses of civilians. When the provocateurs were repulsed across the border through efforts of the Vietnamese Border Guards, the Chinese artillery subjected to extensive shelling that region. As a result, there are losses in killed and wounded, tens of houses were destroyed.

The Chinese authorities throw leaflets into Vietnamese border regions threatening to launch fresh aggression. A concentration of Chinese troops near the border, especially in the regions bordering on the provinces of Cao Bang, Hatuyen and Cuang Ninh, has been observed.

Those provocations are accompanied by China's brazen threats to attack Vietnam once again. At the same time, Beijing is exerting pressure on Bangkok in collusion with the United States with a view to heightening tensions on the borders with Laos and Kampuchea.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY stresses that Chinese leaders should immediately put an end to criminal actions against the Vietnamese people.

VERESOTSKIY DESCRIBES AID OF USSR SEAMEN TO KAMPUCHEA

LD211427 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 August, 1980, publishes on page 8 a 1,200-word Kompong Som-Moscow report by E. Veresotskiy, chief of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet Cadre Directorate, under the headline "Seamen Have Generous Hearts." Veresotskiy describes assistance being provided in the Kampuchean Port of Kompong Som by an "expedition of Soviet specialists and dockets" on the ship Lyubov Orlova. The 180 Soviet participants are reported to have given assistance in restoration work at the port and in training Kampucheans, in conjunction with other Soviet seamen working there. Veresotskiy also reports that they provided assistance in constructing a children's home. He notes that "the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries are giving all-round assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea," and that "thanks to urgent measures adopted by the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, Kampuchea's ports are now receiving and processing ships continuously."

SOVIET MEDIA REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH SITUATION

24 Aug Gierek Speech

LD251024 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] PAP, 12A, Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--Edward Gierek made a speech on Sunday at the end of the 4th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC. He said i.a.:

The contents and the decisions of the debates of the Central Committee of our party correspond to the gravity of the situation, to the feeling of the deepest responsibility for Poland's destinies.

We must find a way out of this dramatic conflict--by the way of agreement with the working class, with the working people. The removal of the causes of social discontent and restoration of the climate of mutual confidence is the primary condition for reaching this objective. We are making an essential turnabout in the policy of the party and state, readjusting it to the realities of today.

Among the postulates put forth by the personnels an important position is occupied by the question of trade unions. We are of the opinion that the Central Council of Trade Unions should consider forthwith the holding of the elections of new trade union authorities in all of these factories in which the personnels will desire them. These elections should be fully democratic, secret and with an unlimited number of candidates. It goes beyond doubt that if the prestige of the trade union representations which spontaneously emerged recently turns out to be durable and consolidated--then their members will surely be on the new trade union authorities. A new draft of a new trade union law should be submitted for public discussion still this year.

The Central Committee has made profound personal changes in the body of the leading organs of the party and chose to forward the proposals of equally profound changes in the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

We called to the responsible posts also those comrades who had perceived earlier the growing irregularities and tried to counteract them and whose voice we had not heeded in time.

We are making serious changes in our policies in complex conditions. Coming to meet half way the social critique and the just postulates of the working people as we are, we patiently explain misunderstandings and beat off the attacks upon the basic political and social assumptions of our system, upon our party. Only the socialist Poland can be an independent state within the durable borders and with international prestige. It is only socialism that can effectively safeguard our state and national interests. We shall firmly defend and protect these supreme values.

We want a genuine broadening of the citizens' participation in deciding on the matters of work establishments, towns and villages and the entire country. We are ready to continue talking on these matters with the society, with the representatives of workers who emerged during strikes, but we cannot make empty promises, we cannot agree with the postulates hitting out at the foundations of the national and state existance either.

There are talks going on between the governmental commissions and the representatives of the striking personnels in industrial centres of the coast for a number of days now. They concern many matters, including complex ones and difficult to explain and resolve speedily. We appreciate that the striking personnels were able to ensure law and order in their plants and that they prevented major dislocations. We must jointly bring the country out from the present crisis. We can reform much and change much, gradually solve economic problems, develop democracy and deepen the atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation. We, Poles, have given evidence to political maturity more than once. There is a great necessity of this maturity now.

PZPR Central Committee Plenum

LD241942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PAP agency, today a plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] took place. Information about the current sociopolitical situation in Poland given by Kania, member of the Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee was heard at the plenum. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who spoke at the plenum, analyzed the key socioeconomic and political problems of the country and also determined the party's main tasks in this field. The plenum adopted decisions on organizational matters. The plenum has recalled from the membership of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee: Babiuch, Lukaszewicz, Szydlak, Wrzaszczyk; from the membership of candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: Pyka and Zandarowski.

The plenum has recalled from the membership of the PZPR Central Committee Secreatariat: Lukaszewicz, Pinkowski, Zandarowski.

The plenum has appointed the following members of the politburo of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: Olszowski and Pinkowski; candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: Waszczuk and Zabinski.

The plenum has appointed Olszowski, member of the Politburo, and Wojtaszek, candidate member of the Politburo, to the posts of secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Central Committee has coopted to the membership of the Central Committee: Grabski.

In connection with Babiuch's request to relieve him of his duties as chairman of the Council of Ministers, the plenum has decided to recommend Pinkowski to this post.

State Council Session

LD242207 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug, TASS--PAP news agency reported that a meeting of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic was held on August 24.

Following Edward Babiuch's request the State Council relieved him from the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland. The State Council appointed Jozef Pinkowski to the government and instructed him to discharge the functions of the chairman of the Council of Ministers pending the decision of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

The State Council has made a number of changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The State Council relieved Tadeusz Pyka and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk from the post of deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

The State Council appointed Tadeusz Grabski deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Henryk Kisiel--the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, simultaneously relieving him from the post of minister of finance. The State Council appointed Aleksander Kopec deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers relieving him from the post of the minister of the engineering industry.

The State Council relieved Emil Wojtaszek from the post of the minister of foreign affairs and Eugeniusz Grochal--from the post of the minister-member of the Council of Ministers.

The State Council appointed Jozef Czyrek minister of foreign affairs, Marian Krzak--the minister of finance, Henryk Gawronski--the minister of the engineering industry and Jerzy Gawrysiak--the minister-member of the Council of Ministers.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY STATEMENT ON STOPPAGES CITED

LD241236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] In Warsaw a session has been held of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, which forms part of the National Unity Front, a mass political organization within the framework of which all political parties and social organizations of the country cooperate. The session examined the socioeconomic situation and concern was expressed in connection with the interruption of work in enterprises in certain towns on the coast. The leadership of the Democratic Party, according to a statement published today, shares the appraisal of the situation in the country made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and expressed in the speech by Edward Gierek on television, and supports the conclusions contained in this speech on the ways of solving the problems which have arisen. It underlines the point that the interests of the Polish state and people are indivisibly linked with socialism.

It is precisely thanks to the socialist system and the unity of the Poles in their selfless general labor that we have taken up a worthy and honorable place in the world and achieved social and economic progress and ensured a peaceful life for the people. A discussion of the methods and means of solving the difficulties which have arisen must proceed in an atmosphere of social order and the normal rhythm of work, the statement goes on. Lasting and inviolable unity is the guarantee of our all-round development. It is necessary to continue preserving it.

Today this is necessary in order to overcome the difficulties which have arisen. The only way of solving the present difficulties is responsibility, calm and reasonableness. This is the duty of all of us and each of us separately, the statement underlines.

TRYBUNA LUDU EDITORIAL ON WORK STOPPAGES REPORTED

LD241556 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Today's PRAVDA publishes a summary of the TRYBUNA LUDU editorial entitled "Together With the Working People." In a climate of high responsibility, discussions are in progress in grassroot party organizations with participation of the broad masses of non-party members on the tasks facing party members in connection with the current situation in the country, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. On the basis of the television speech by Edward Gierek and the letter from the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat the party organizations are deliberating on the proposals aiming at strengthening the party ranks and its ideological and organizational unity. Party members, the daily writes, are examining with great attention and high concern the ways of resolving the difficult economic situation which has been complicated even further by work stoppages.

They focus attention on the varied nature of the causes of the present difficulties. Poland, the PZPR Central Committee organ writes in conclusion, is a member of the great family of nations of the socialist community.

That is why we ought to do everything so that, in accordance with our internationalist traditions, we can always enjoy everywhere the respect and appreciation of our friends, and be an unfailing link in the ranks of the fighters for international cooperation, and the perpetuation of peace and security in the world.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1330 GMT on 23 Aug 80 in its version of the TRYBUNA LUDU article adds:

["The members of the party earnestly and with civic responsibility are considering ways out of the difficult economic situation which has become complicated still more as a result of stoppages in work. They draw attention to the various character of causes which gave rise to the present difficulties.

["'The leadership of the party and the government announced a vigorous drive against the negative phenomena,' the article says. 'But it will not achieve success if it is not supported by all members of the party, all patriotic social forces.'

["It is emphasized at the meetings that one should speak of these matters frankly, openly, without reservations. At the same time it is necessary that the discussion be held in a calm atmosphere.

["'Our party,' TRYBUNA LUDU goes on,' has more than three million members. We bear a special responsibility for the destiny of the country and the people. We should appraise the work of the PUWP and all its sections self-critically and to draw appropriate conclusions. Our party has been, is and will be with the people and at the service of the people.'

["'Poland,' the newspaper of the PUWP Central Committee writes in conclusion,' is a member of the large family of the peoples and countries of the socialist community. Therefore, in accordance with our internationalist traditions, always and in any situation, we must do everything to enjoy the recognition and respect of our friends, and be a reliable element in the ranks of the champions of international cooperation and of stronger peace and security on earth.'"]

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 23 August carries the above report.]

LABOR ACHIEVEMENTS HIGHLIGHTED IN TRYBUNA LUDU

LD221050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0946 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug. (TASS)--The need for rhythmical and successful work which is the main condition for the solution of the social and economic problems and for overcoming the difficulties which have arisen in the country is written about in TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee.

The results of the work of many labor collectives are good examples of this. Polish miners have achieved good results. In 20 days of August they extracted over 11 million tons of coal, producing in excess of plan about 19,000 tons of this valuable fuel, and since the beginning of the current year the country has received over 131 million tons of coal. The machine-builders also share the success of the miners: They supply them with highly productive equipment. For example, the collective of the (Glinik) works for producing drilling and mining equipment in (Nowasandeckij) Vojevodstvo, has already reported the fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan. The paper notes that work is being carried out rhythmically these days by collectives of the Lodz (Majed) factory of silk machinery which are fulfilling an export order to the value of over 1 million hard currency zloty. The paper prints reports from its correspondents in Wroclaw, Poznan, Radomsk and other towns about the labor vigil of collectives of industrial enterprises. The organ of the PZPR Central Committee writes that the workers are talking with great concern about the difficult economic situation which has arisen. Only shock work, a precise production rhythm will serve for the good of the homeland and the fulfillment of those great tasks which face the country.

WEEKLY EXAMINES USSR-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD221309 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34 Signed to Press 18 Aug 80 p 20

[Article by V. Mstin: "Romania: Achievements and Prospects"]

[Excerpts] On 23 August the Romanian working people celebrate their national holiday--36 years since the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. Embarking on the path of socialism, the Romanian people, under the Communist Party's leadership, have rapidly implemented profound socioeconomic transformations. A modern material and technical base has been created in the republic and the socialist reorganization of agriculture has been effected. The course toward building a comprehensively developed socialist society is being steered in the country.

Romania is taking an active part in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. Within the CEMA framework it is a party to over 200 agreements on production cooperation including the joint construction of a number of projects on the territories of other CEMA countries.

At the 12th RCP Congress N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, stressed that in the sphere of foreign relations Romania accords priority to the consolidation of relations with the neighboring socialist countries and attaches special significance to relations with its great neighbor--the Soviet Union--and the CPSU.

During the years of close Soviet-Romanian cooperation, 114 national economic projects including 91 enterprises in key industries have been constructed in Romania with the USSR's assistance. Some 13 projects, including an isoprene rubber plant, two coke furnace batteries, a rolling mill, a high-voltage insulator plant and other projects have been commissioned just in the current 5-year plan with Soviet technical assistance. The hydraulic complex on the River Prut in the Costesti-Stinca region, constructed jointly by the USSR and Romania, was commissioned. In April 1979 the ceremonial opening of the Druzhba large-panel house contruction plant--a gift from the Soviet Union to the Romanian people who suffered a severe earthquake in 1977--took place.

The volume of trade between the USSR and Romania over the past three decades has increased approximately 11 times and in 1979 it reached R2.1 billion. In recent years deliveries from the USSR have satisfied 60 percent of Romania's import needs for iron ore raw material and pig iron, 40 percent of its coke and ferroalloys needs, and 29 percent of its coal needs. Romania imports Soviet machine tools, forging and pressing, metallurgical, power and mining equipment, excavators, road building machinery and ships. In turn, Romania supplies the Soviet Union with chemical products, furniture, equipment for extracting and refining oil, manufacturing equipment, electric motors, ships, rail cars, and consumer goods. Production specialization and sharing are being increasingly developed in Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation. In 1979 reciprocal deliveries of specialized output totalled almost R200 million.

In accordance with the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures among the CEMA countires, Romania took part in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline and is taking part in the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Kiyembaysev asbestos combine, and enterprises for the production of ferroalloys and ferriferous raw material.

During the friendly meeting in the Crimea on 4 August 1980 between L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu, the need was stressed of stepping up long-term cooperation in the shpere of power, machine building and electronics and other spheres of mutual interest. It was noted that the Soviet Union and Romania will, together with the other fraternal countries, strive to intensify integration and sharing both bilaterally and within the CEMA framework, which will bring increasingly tangible benefit to each participant.

Good opportunities for the further successful development of Soviet-Romania economic relations are opened up by new forms of cooperation like the CEMA countries' long-term targeted cooperation program and the long-term program for the development of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and Romania up to the year 1990. For instance, within the framework of the implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation program for energy, fuel and raw material, Romania has announced its readiness to take part in the joint construction of the Konstantinovskya AES on USSR territory, whose energy will be supplied to the countries taking part in its construction, and also in the installation of the USSR-Romania-Bulgaria power line.

In May 1980 a long-term program for the development of production specialization and sharing between the USSR and Romania for the period up to 1990 was signed in Moscow. It provides for the intensification of production cooperation between our countries--the rational specialization [profilirovaniye] of interconnected material production sectors, the optimization of scale of series production runs [optimizatsiya seriynosti vypuska produktsii] broad production sharing in machine building, the organization of the large-series production of units and components with their subsequent assembly in different countries, the rational division of programs for the production of complex investment equipment, broad scientific and technical cooperation, and the coordination of investments.

The development of sectorial subprograms for cooperation between the USSR and Romania for the period up to 1990 in the sphere of machine building, chemistry and petrochemistry is being completed.

Important significance for the further intensification of Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation attached to the talks between the leaders of the USSR and I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian prime minister, in Moscow in May, 1980. The preliminary results of the coordination of the USSR and Romanian state plans for 1981 through 1985 were examined and approved. There was an exchange of opinions on a number of questions of long-term production specialization and sharing. The two countries' planning and economic organs were assigned the task of continuing the elaboration of specific proposals regarding the further expansion of production cooperation between our countries for the long term.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT POSTPONES VISIT TO GDR

LD231730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1302 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (TASS)--According to the report of the ADN agency, the visit to the GDR of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, scheduled for next week has been postponed.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS PORTUGAL'S EXPULSION OF USSR DIPLOMATS

LD222306 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Yuriy Aleksin commentary]

[Text] The decision announced by the center-right government to expel four Soviet diplomats from Portugal is just the tip of the huge anticommunist and anti-Soviet iceberg on which the government of Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral rest their hopes. The timing chosen for this new anti-Soviet action is worth noting. It was taken 2 weeks before the official opening of the electoral campaign and 45 days before the parliamentary elections in Portugal. As is clear to all, the objective is to further step up anti-communist feelings in the conditions of the worsening political situation in the country. In effect the increase of the wide popular masses' anger with the policies of the government, and the increase in social tensions are responsible for the government's nervousness and its uncertainty about the results of the coming elections. This is why the government decided to play its last card. This can be considered the internal aspect of the matter. Its external aspect is the desire to compromise relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union. To what objective? To demonstrate once more its loyalty to the imperialist circles of the West and reaffirm its support for the hegemonic policy of the U.S. administration.

The attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of interference in the internal affairs of Portugal will fool no one. Anyone free of preconceived ideas knows that the Soviet Union is not to blame for the present state of relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal, which are at their lowest since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries 6 years ago. This period has shown that Soviet-Portuguese cooperation was conducted on an equal footing, and gave Portugal significant political and economic advantages. Statements made by Portuguese statesmen, politicians and businessmen are proof of this. These relations were conducted according to the Portuguese-Soviet agreement which enshrined the principles of cooperation, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs. But in the meantime, with the attainment of power by the center-right government, bilateral relations were reduced.

Revealing the obscure reasons behind the present internal political actions of the governing alliance, the French newspaper LE MATIN writes: Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral seek to strengthen even more their relations with the American bloc in the hope that an increase in anti-Sovietism will allow them to divert the attention of the Portuguese from the complex social, economic and political problems which they are not capable of solving.

But this anticonstitutional policy is increasingly rejected by those Portuguese who are faithful to the ideals of the April revolution and who want to increase Portugal's good-neighborly relations with other countries.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW IRANIAN CABINET POSTPONED

LD241318 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 24 Aug, TASS--The Prime Minister of Iran Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has taken the decision to postpone announcement of a new cabinet of ministers. According to a report of the Iranian news agency PARS, the decision was taken because the President of Iran Bani-Sadr is not in the capital now. It is reported that the prime minister had a meeting with Aytollah Khomeyni, with whom he discussed the question of the date of announcing the composition of the new government.

In accordance with the new Iranian Constitution, the composition of the cabinet must be endorsed by the president of the country and approved by parliament.

IRANIAN SPOKESMAN DENIES KILLING FIVE HOSTAGES

LD231119 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Aug, TASS--Spkesman of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Hashemi has turned down reports by foreign news agencies that five American hostages were killed when making an escape attempt. "The Moslem students--followers of the course of imam," who guard the hostages, have also emphasized that such reports are at variance with reality and are a fabrication.

IRAN WARNED OF U.S. 'HEGMONISTIC' POLICY IN REGION

NC221850 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States daily intensifies its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in a show of strength against Iran. Commenting on reports on the arrival of a new U.S. ship carrying 1,800 Marines in the Gulf of Oman, Iran's President Bani-Sadr said: This step by the U.S. administration is part of a general plan of a U.S. attack against Iran. The president added: America is currently preparing grounds to aggress against our country.

Disturbing reports from Washington prove that this concern is completely opportune and justified. Some days ago, the famous U.S. columnist Anderson revealed White House plans for a new armed intervention in Iran. Referring to remarks by witnesses, Anderson said that within the framework of this plan, a large armada consisting of warships and fighter planes were presently being stationed in the Persian Gulf and were ready to start a military intervention in Iran on the first order by James Carter. At the same time, America is deligently preparing retreats, namely in Saudi Arabia and in Pakistan, to be used in the attack by U.S. Armed Forces against Iran.

The armed intervention in Iran that is to take place in October is being carried out under the pretext of freeing the U.S. hostages, as was Washington's abortive crushing act against Iran last April. But in view of all of the U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean and the plans for a military intervention, it becomes very clear that the White House is not that concerned about the U.S. hostages in Iran, whose release is actually impossible through adventurist acts.

The unprecedented intesification of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the allocation of billion-dollar credits to the Pentagon for the construction of bases of aggression in Diego Garcia, Oman, Kenya and Somalia show that the United States intends to remain in the Indian Ocean for a long time in order to implement its gunboat policy. Adventurist acts against Iran is another (?form) of the danger that will threaten all the independent countries in the Indian Ocean region if a reliable dam is not built in front of Washington's hegemonistic plans.

SAVCHENKO STRESSES DESIRE FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH IRAN

NC231230 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Dear listeners: As was reported previously, a congratulatory message was sent by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i containing good wishes on the latter's appointment to the high rank of prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes:

I want to recall that in the message wishes are expressed that good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran will expand and develop to the benefit of both nations and, as mentioned in the message, on the principles of equality, good neighborliness, mutual benefit and nonintervention in each others' affairs.

Throughout the entire period of relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union has considered these principles the only feasible and acceptable principles for relations with its southern neighbor, Iran.

Decades ago, in its first message to the Iranian Government following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Republic announced that it is determined to use the principles of full equality of rights, good neighborliness and cooperation as the basis of its relations with Iran. This policy toward our southern neighbor continues to apply firmly and unalteredlly to date.

The Soviet Union is not after egoistic objectives and motives in Iran or in other developing countries. It is striving to earn concessions, nor does it want political domination and influence, and it is not in search of military bases. These motives and objectives--very common and natural for Western imperialist governments--are completely alien to the first socialist country of the world, the Soviet Union, and are far from the nature of the Soviet Union. That which we are sincerely interested in is that our southern neighbor, with which we have a 2,500-km common border, be an independent and sovereign, developed and peace-loving country and that it not be turned into a toy in the hands of the imperialist forces which are enemies of peace, as it was during the era of the shah's wretched regime.

Our country has always regarded with interest and understanding the struggles of Iran's patriotic forces for the consolidation of the bases of Iran's independence. This policy pursued by our country was further manifested at the zenith of Iran's Islamic Revolution. At that time our country was among the first to recognize Iran's new systems and demanded that the Iranian nation's right of self-determination be officially recognized.

Following the victory of the Islamic revolution, the Soviet Union expressed its wishes for development of good-neighborly relations between our two countries in all aspects. As we know, this wish received a vast and positive reaction both in the Soviet Union and in Iran.

Of course imperialist circles, which are extremely keen on seeing Iran in bondage, are not happy with the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran, and in addition to them, there are, unfortunately, certain circles in Iran itself which are trying to cause a deterioration in Soviet-Iranian relations and to obstruct the progress and development of these relations. However, ample and sufficient possibilities exist in the good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran which can help develop and further strengthen these relations to the benefit of both nations.

IRANIAN ENVOY SPEAKS ON CHILE, JERUSALEM, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD221434 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug, TASS--A press conference by Iranian Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Mokri has been held here. Dwelling on the Iranian Government's stand with regard to Chile, he stressed that Iran broke off diplomatic relations with that country and denounced terror unleashed by the military junta against its own people.

The ambassador also condemned the Knesset's decision to proclaim Jerusalem the capital of Israel. He urged Moslem and nonaligned states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with all countries which will move their missions into Jerusalem.

Journalists also received information on some other aspects of Iran's foreign policy. Speaking about Iranian-Soviet relations, the ambassador pointed out that economic and trade relations established between the two countries are not bad. He expressed hope that mutual understanding will be attained on a number of unresolved issues.

U.S. INCREASING 'HOSTILITY' TOWARD ARABS

LD232304 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Aug 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" Program]

[Text] Washington intentionally is increasing its hostility toward the Arabs. Among the recent steps in this direction was the decision to recall the U.S. ambassador in Beirut. He was accused of making a moderate statement to the effect that he condemned Israel's current aggressive actions against Lebanon. Washington hastened to point out that this statement differed greatly from the attitude of U.S. officials and the State Department. This step by Washington can only be considered as a new proof of U.S. total support for the Israeli criminal actions in Lebanon. Thus the United States shares responsibility for the mass killing of civilians and Palestinian refugees, victims of the Israeli aggression. Add to this that Tel Aviv is committing those crimes with U.S. weapons. Washington does not even condemn the insolent attitude of the aggressor, not even in words.

As is known the United States has shown open hostility in the matter of Jerusalem. It threatened to use the veto and did not allow the Security Council to adopt the Islamic draft resolution on Jerusalem. When a less firm draft resolution was submitted, the U.S. delegate abstained. Washington did not like the call for the recall of diplomatic missions from Jerusalem. In addition, reports said that the United States planned to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Arab Jerusalem, annexed by Israel.

All these U.S. steps have aroused deep dissatisfaction in the Arab world and are regarded a flagrant challenge to the Arab countries which decided to impose political and economic sanctions against all those countries which recognize the annexation of Jerusalem and its declaration as the united and eternal capital of Israel.

As is known this decision was made by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and the great majority of Arab countries. Clovis Maqsud, the Arab League special envoy to the United Nations, expressed serious anxiety at this U.S. policy and pointed out that it helped the creation of an atmosphere which encourages Israel to adopt a more aggressive attitude.

PLO STATEMENT DENOUNCING ISRAELI AGGRESSION REPORTED

LD231408 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Beirut, 23 Aug, TASS--Israel's broad armed aggression is underway in the south of Lebanon with the approval of Washington and has the aim to destroy the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. It has the aim to pave the way to realization of the Camp David collusion and the project of the notorious "administrative autonomy" for the residents of the occupied Arab lands. This is said in a statement of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization that has been distributed here.

The large-scale landing operation, every-day intensive barbarous bombardment of south Lebanese settlements became a continuation of Tel Aviv's annexationist course in the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The latest link in the Israeli policy of annexation was the proclamation of Jerusalem as the "eternal and undivided" capital of the state of Israel.

The events in the south of Lebanon, the document points out, show that imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction decided to hit with one stone not only the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces but also those who refuse to bow to the diktat of the United States, Israel and their Middle East satelites.

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization called upon the Arab peoples, all progressive and democratic forces of the world to come out in defence of the people of Lebanon and the Palestine resistance movement which are in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, to give them efficient support and assistance, to make Washington and Tel Aviv give up their predatory plans, to restore peace and tranquility in Lebanon and in the whole of the Middle East.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS AS-SADAT 'CROCODILE TEARS' OVER JERUSALEM

LD221415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Gurev article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "An Example of Pharisaism"]

[Text] The Egyptian news agency has issued the text of a message recently sent by As-Sadat to Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin. The message indicates that, incensed at Israel's "irresponsible" actions, the Egyptian president feels unable to continue talks with him "in the present situation." What is Begin's partner in the Camp David agreements accusing him of? What has changed in the present situation compared with the preceding period?

The answer is: Israel's actions to further legally consolidate the occupation of Jerusalem, the creation of Israeli settlements and the repressive measures on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. As-Sadat claims that he shares the concern of 800 million Muslims and many Christians about the problem of Jerusalem. That would be just fine if it were not for an important question now being asked by many political observers, including Western political observers. [paragraph continues]

For all his political adventurism, would Begin have had the resolve to throw down such a brazen challenge to the Arab and Muslim countries and to ignore public opinion even in countries friendly to Israel if he had not had such documents as the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty? Was it not these documents which created the foundation on which Israel is "assimilating" captured Arab lands into its territory?

In view of the crocodile tears now being shed by the Egyptian president over Jerusalem, it is appropriate to remind readers that in the earliest stages of the implementation of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal As-Sadat agreed to recognize Israel's territorial claims on Jerusalem. This was reported at the time by the world press.

The Israeli Government is adopting a negative and unconstructive stance on the question of Israeli settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, As-Sadat goes on to complain in his letter to Begin. They represent, As-Sadat says, a real obstacle in the way of peace. As is known--and As-Sadat himself must surely know this--Camp David gave the impetus to the building of new settlements on Arab territories. More than 100 militarized Israeli settlements have been established there to date. At the end of May this year Begin announced his intention to establish a further 10 settlements to add to the existing ones. Plans by the Israeli leadership to increase the Israeli population on the West Bank of the Jordan by up to 120,000-150,000 people over the next 5 years recently came to light.

After adopting a "tough" tone toward Begin, rejecting the steps taken unilaterally by Israel concerning Jerusalem and demanding that it abandon the establishment of settlements, As-Sadat suddenly thought: Have I gone too far? Is my tone sufficiently considered and balanced, and will it anger Begin? And then lines appear in the message throwing light on As-Sadat's true position.

They seem to be saying to Begin: Do not take seriously what you read before. "We remain true to the spirit and the letter of Camp David...", "ready to help our partners in the peace process and to provide them with solutions and alternatives even in those cases when they are unable to grasp the situation..." and so on.

So the meaning of the political game being played by As-Sadat is quite transparent. His aim is to try to whitewash himself and the unseemly Egyptian-Israeli deal which is giving rise to ever-increasing anger and indignation among the Arab and Muslim peoples. But this does not alter the present situation, which is that Israel has no intention of abandoning its policy of expansionism and aggression, while As-Sadat continues to slip further and further down the slope of making concessions to the aggressor which conflict with the vital interests of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES MOVE TOWARD OIL REFINING INDUSTRIES

ID211112 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Aleksandr Sergeyev commentary]

[Excerpts] A few days ago the director general of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation announced that Nigeria intends to increase the output of her oil-refining industry up to 350,000 barrels a day. Soon Nigeria will be able to export up to 17.5 billion tons of oil products a year. Here we see a reflection of the general trend among the African oil-producing countries to develop their own refining industries.

Soon Cameroon will also be exporting oil products. She started producing oil only a few years ago, and now Cameroon is building an oil refinery that will meet the demands not only of the home market but will also be able to export oil products to other African nations. The Ivory Coast is planning their own petrochemical industry.

Compared to the countries of tropical Africa Algeria and Libya have quite ambitious plans to build petrochemical plants. These two countries intend soon to export in the main oil products instead of crude oil. With the development of the petrochemical industries in the African oil-producing countries, now the creation of national tanker fleets is in the offing and these African countries want to become independent in the transport of crude oil and oil products of the Western oil companies.

At the same time one must note that in the field of oil production, especially in oil prospecting, the positions of the Western oil companies are still strong in black Africa. Even in Nigeria, true under strict control on the part of the government, most of the oil production is in the hands of branches of Western companies. The Nigerian people have still to win the commanding heights of this basic industry. The Federal Government, according to the local press, has drawn up a plan to strengthen the management of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company to improve its structure. This corporation will become the country's main oil producer.

In recent years the African oil-producing countries have done much to make the oil-producing industry serve the national interests, to squeeze out the Western oil companies from this important industry of the national economy, to get more just prices on the world oil market, and today we see the beginning of the setting up of national petrochemical industries and the creation of African tanker fleets.

SOMALIS SEEK U.S. WEAPONS DESPITE LAGOS SETTLEMENT TALKS

ID221553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Nikonov: "Two-Faced Janus"]

[Text] The Somali foreign minister has left for Lagos, where sessions of the OAU Committee on settling the Somali-Ethiopian conflict are in session. It is to be supposed that he has familiarized himself with the statements by the heads of African countries advocating that lasting peace and stability be ensured in the Horn of Africa region. Ethiopia has also come out with specific proposals for restoring peace and stability in the region on the basis of the principles of the inviolability of borders, the nonuse of force, and noninterference in the internal affairs of others states. All this seemingly committed the Somali representative to bringing with him peace proposals for settling the problem.

But people in the Nigerian capital greeted with perplexity the news that the Somali authorities had almost simultaneously dispatched another minister--Brig Gen A. Sulayman Abdulle, minister of national security--to the United States. It is clear from U.S. press reports that the general's trip has been prompted not only by U.S. interest in gaining access to military establishments on Somali territory. This deal, U.S. commentators write, has in principle already been struck. The general's task is to obtain as many weapons as possible for the Somali Army, which has concentrated its forces on the border with Ethiopia.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT TO USSR

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD221917 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug, TASS--A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between candidate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov and President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, General Secretary of the Party Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Didier Ratsiraka who is in the Soviet Union for a brief holiday.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov conveyed to the president of Madagascar greetings and best wishes from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

In the course of the conversation, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of allround cooperation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar on the basis of agreements reached during the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka during his official visit to the Soviet Union in 1978.

Similarity of the countries' stands on the basic problems of the present international situation was reaffirmed during the conversation.

Didier Ratsiraka thanked for the hospitality accorded to him in the Soviet Union and asked to convey cordial greetings and good wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

Departure From Soviet Union

LD240340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Today, the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, General Secretary of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution, Didier Ratsiraka, left the Soviet Union, where he had been at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

MALAGASY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS, CPSU GREETINGS REPORTED

LD201143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Congress' Work Continues"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 16 Aug--The Ninth Congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence [AKFM] is taking place here with great enthusiasm. Its delegates are discussing topical tasks of building the foundations of a socialist society in Madagascar. Meeting at a crucial period in the country's development, the congress is called on to play an important part in further rallying all progressive and national-patriotic forces.

Attention is focused on the consolidation of national independence, above all in the economic field, on the ideological education of the masses, the unity of all the country's revolutionary and democratic forces, and the consolidation of the party ranks and the intensification of its influence locally. Touching on foreign policy questions, the speakers are noting the need for an alliance with the socialist countries and the forces of national liberation and social progress in the struggle against imperialism.

Foreign guests spoke at today's session. The delegates welcomed with warm applause the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee read out by Soviet delegation head V.F. Konnov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the RSFSR People's Control Committee. On instructions from the CPSU Central Committee he presented a commemorative gift of a carpet depicting V.I. Lenin.

BAZOVSKIY RECOUNTS IMPRESSIONS OF CONGO VISIT

LD241304 Moscow in French to Africa 1830 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, a CPSU delegation which visited the Congolese People's Republic has returned from Brazzaville to Moscow. Vladimir Bazovskiy, head of the delegation and member of the CPSU Central Committee gave an interview to our correspondent, and we invite you to listen to a recording.

In reply to a question on the impressions of his visit to the Congolese People's Republic and the activities of the Congolese Labor Party, Vladimir Bazovskiy said:

[Begin Bazovskiy recording in Russian fading to French translation] Our delegation was given broad opportunities to join in the activities of party organizations and the life of the Congolese people. We had many meetings and talks in regional and district committees of the Congolese Labor Party, in industrial enterprises, worksites and in agricultural cooperatives. The CPSU delegation was received by Comrade Denis Sassou-N'guesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the Congolese People's Republic. Talks were held on a vast range of questions concerning relations between our parties and states. The Soviet delegation took part in the ceremonies for the 20th anniversary of the Congolese People's Republic independence and the 17th anniversary of the overthrow of the neocolonialist regime in the Congo. [end recording]

Giving an assessment of the state of relations between our countries at the party and state level, Vladimir Bazovskiy said:

[Begin Bazovskiy recording] Relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding have been established and are developing successfully between our countries and peoples. Soviet-Congolese cooperation is based on a solid foundation of mutual respect, filled with a spirit of trust and revolutionary solidarity and is developing with great success in our opinion, taking in the political, economic, trade, cultural and other spheres. We attribute great importance to making the very varied contacts between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party closer, which bears witness to the (?similarity of our) principles (?and which) enables us to talk of favorable prospects for the deepening of mutually advantageous relations between our countries and peoples. [end recording]

NIKOLAYEV COMMENTS ON 'POSSIBLE COUP' IN ZIMBABWE

LD221430 Moscow in Shona to Zimbabwe 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Interviewed by the BBC and South Africa Radio, the retiring Zimbabwe commander in chief, General Peter Walls, made crude attacks on the Zimbabwe Government, hinting the possibilities of a coup. We bring you a commentary prepared by Aleksey Nikolayev.

In the view of General Walls, what could have justified the overthrow of the government? The government is carrying out reform in the interest of working people. It has cut taxes, reduced prices on basic commodities, increased wages and given waste land to refugees and landless farmers. The increase in wages for workers means less profits for the British corporations capitalizing on cheap labor. According to these companies, all the fertile land should not be given to blacks but remain in their hands. The companies own large plots, whereas Zimbabweans have none.

Two companies, Lonrho and (Rhodigo) alone have 5 million acres of land. These companies are losing because people will not agree to work as slaves on a meagre income. General Walls represents the interests of such companies and is therefore against the progressive measures implemented by the Zimbabwean Government.

Not so long ago, Walls headed the racist regime army. Under his orders, sons and daughters of Zimbabwe were killed. With the blood of Zimbabwe people on his hands, he was appointed commander in chief of independent Zimbabwe. Why? The leaders of the Patriotic Front were compelled by the British to accept him. Why did Britain do this? Walls confessed in an interview that the British had chosen him as a potential coup maker. Once in power, British companies would continue as before, bossing the economy of Zimbabwe. But they forgot one thing. Having fought hard for liberation, the people of Zimbabwe elected a government of their choice.

Not long ago, Robert Gwavava, a secretary of the Zimbabwe Worker's Organization of the African Congress of Trade Unions, said to listeners of Radio Moscow that the government is implementing programs that will satisfy public needs. Workers and farmers who fought for their liberation know that sooner or later they will have to defend their independence. General Walls should be aware of this.

MAURITIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS WITH SHITIKOV

LD240228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] A delegation from the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius has arrived in Moscow on an official visit. It is headed by Speaker of the Assembly Ramesh Jeswolall. The delegates have had a meeting with the chairmen of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, said at the meeting that he hoped the visit would serve to strengthen friendly links between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mauritius.

TANZANIAN MINISTER WELCOMES GOLUBEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION

LD240844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 23 Aug (TASS)--A reception was held here in honor of the CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which has arrived in Tanzania at the invitation of the Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

Delivering a welcoming speech I. Sepetu, member of the Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister for information and broadcasting, came out in favor of the strengthening of fraternal ties and the further development of cooperation between the two parties. I. Sepetu placed a high value on the achievements of the USSR in various spheres of life. The Revolutionary Party, he said, firmly adheres to a course of building a society of equality in Tanzania free from exploitation of man by man.

The Tanzanian spokesman noted the principled position of the USSR for granting support to the liberation movements in southern Africa and the weighty contribution of the Soviet Union to the cause of the liberation of the continent.

EDITORIAL VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF RECYCLING WASTE MATERIALS

LD221057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Saving Raw Materials"]

[Text] With the growth in the scale of production, the national economy's requirements for metal, fuel and construction materials are also increasing. Under these conditions the need for more efficient use of resources and for a solicitous attitude toward them is coming forward.

"Whatever the growth in our society's wealth," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "the strictest economy and thrift remain a very important condition for developing the national economy and enhancing the people's well-being."

Our country derives every third ton of steel and every fourth ton of paper and cardboard from waste and every fifth ton of sulfuric acid from waste gases. Scientists have calculated that it is now possible to derive metal, waste paper for repulping, textiles and other materials to the value of half a billion rubles from solid domestic waste alone. The experience of a number of enterprises shows what a weighty increment is obtained from the use of secondary resources to produce diverse products. Thus, Estonia's Polimer association puts into circulation 93 percent of the waste created, greatly benefiting the enterprise. During the 5-year plan the Krengolmskaya Manufaktura Combine has increased production of goods using such raw materials almost 50 percent.

Such a zealous attitude toward the common wealth must become the rule in the work of economic leaders. In this matter, however, there are still many instances of extravagance and carelessness causing serious harm to the economy. Thus, the commissioning of capacities for the utilization of tires is being delayed due to the unwarranted dilatoriness of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. Hundreds of thousands of worn automobile and other tires are not being utilized as a result. Reprocessing them would make it possible to obtain a large quantity of additional rubber particles, textile cord and reclaimed rubber to replace rubber in short supply.

The question of secondary use of polymers is growing increasingly acute with every passing year. Chemical workers, experiencing a new materials shortage, make far from full use of a source such as domestic waste. Tens of thousands of empty synthetic fertilizer sacks, polyethylene film and other types of products which have served their purpose go to waste every year on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Why are they not reprocessed? Farms do not have an economic interest in this and do not want to take on superfluous trouble. And industrial workers are in turn oriented toward obtaining primary raw materials. Party committees and the appropriate economic organs must come out more actively against such an approach and seek to resolve the question from state positions.

Mention has been made repeatedly of the paper bonfires in which old newspapers, cardboard and wrapping materials are burned fulfilling no purpose. But even today the collection and utilization of waste paper has not been organized everywhere. The USSR Gossnab and the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry, which are responsible for this sector of economic work, devote little attention to it. The Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry spends a meager proportion of capital investments on developing capacities to process secondary raw materials. The method proposed by scientists for obtaining writing paper from waste paper must be introduced into production more quickly.

Workers in all sectors are urged to seek new possibilities for making fuller use of raw materials. There are considerable reserves here. The country's mining enterprises, for example, could produce considerably more construction materials from rocks removed in stripping operations. Last year 40 million tons of such rocks, containing clay, gravel, chalk and sand, were removed at Belgorodskaya Oblast mines alone. Unfortunately, only one-fifth of the materials was used, and the rest went onto tailings heaps. An interdepartmental targeted program should be drawn up, embracing all stages from recording resources to constructing enterprises to utilize them. To this end, in the opinion of specialists, it is necessary to determine more accurately the technological properties of rocks and to organize businesslike economic ties between mining enterprises and construction materials industry ministry plants and planning and scientific research institutes. It is time the headquarters of the two sectors--ferrous metallurgy and the construction materials industry--embarked on an important national economic task together. The question of the prices of consumer goods made from waste merits particular attention. At present it is, as a rule, not profitable for enterprises to produce goods made from recycled raw materials. It is obvious that the price-fixing mechanism must be improved in order to ensure that production workers have a material interest in making maximum use of waste. It is advisable to increase sums paid into enterprises' incentive funds from profits for a thrifty attitude toward recycled resources. Adjustments also need to be made to the process of planning production of goods made from waste and allowance must also be made for the greater labor intensiveness of this process.

Practically every enterprise is capable of putting into the market consumer goods made from recycled raw materials and production waste. The influence of planning organs in these questions must be increased and efforts must be made to ensure that every ministry gives due attention to consumer goods production. It would be worthwhile creating interdepartmental committees under union republic state committees for material and technical supply for the calculation and comprehensive utilization of industrial waste and making arrangements for calculating the amount of such waste at plants and factories.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and local soviets of people's deputies must never lose sight of the problems of ensuring a thrifty attitude toward the people's wealth. Mass competition to ensure economy and thrift in all labor collectives must be extended, a proprietorial attitude toward the production process must be fostered in people, while leaders and specialists' sense of responsibility for this important sphere of work must be increased and those guilty of negligence must be called to account strictly. People's controllers must also have their say here. These questions must be reflected at classes held within the economic education system and schools of leading experience.

The end of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is drawing closer. The nationwide competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner is gathering momentum daily. Preparing labor gifts for the upcoming forum of Lenin's party, Soviet people are continuing the struggle for thrifty use of material resources and a further increase in the efficiency of social production.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 22, 23, 24 AUGUST

LD230024/LD250232 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian for 22, 23 and 24 August. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

22 August

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast has harvested 400,000 tons of grain. Penzenskaya Oblast has sold 240,000 tons of grain to the state. (0500 GMT)

Pavlodarskaya Oblast has begun its grain harvest on 1.2 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

Volgogradskaya Oblast has delivered 1.6 million tons of grain to the state and 100,000 hectares have been sown to winter crops. (1600 GMT)

23 August

Agricultural workers of Lipetskaya Oblast have by today completed harvesting an area of 400,000 hectares, which is 45 percent of plan. Harvesting is taking place in difficult conditions due to frequent rains. Everything is being done to avoid losses. (0900 GMT)

Combine operators in Lithuania have threshed the first million tons of grain. Grain has been harvested on over 400,000 hectares, more than one-third of the area growing grain. (1000 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast 250,000 hectares of grain crops have been reaped. Harvesting is being conducted in difficult weather conditions with frequent rains slowing the work. (1200 GMT)

24 August

Mass harvesting has begun in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, where more than 2.5 million hectares have been sown. The work is not easy. The grain has been flattened by heavy rains and winds and the combines have been fitted with special equipment for raising flattened grain. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting is approaching in mountain areas of Armenia. Mass harvesting has also begun in Kokchetavskaya and Omskaya oblasts, each of which has grain sown on about 2.5 million hectares. (0304 GMT)

Surkhandarinskaya Oblast farmers are the first in Uzbekistan to complete harvesting on over-plan corn. They have gotten an average of (?37) quintals per hectare. Other oblasts are harvesting successfully. So far, more than 500,000 tons of corn have been procured in the republic. (0500 GMT)

Grain has been reaped on the 4th million hectare in Kurganskaya Oblast. The harvest began here in complex weather conditions, with frequent rain retarding the rate of field work. (0530 GMT)

Grain has been cut on more than 250,000 hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. Harvesting began here in difficult weather conditions but machine operators are working efficiently. Around 2 million hectares of grain and pulses must be harvested in this oblast. (0800 GMT)

Harvesting of winter rye was completed today in Tomskaya Oblast. The yield this year was lower due to the July heat and subsequent cold weather, but leading farms were harvesting 16 to 17 quintals of grain per hectare. Farmers are concerned with the future harvest. Winter rye has already been sown on 90 percent of the area allocated for it. (0900 GMT)

Tomskaya Oblast has completed harvesting of winter rye. It has been cut on 50,000 hectares. Already 90 percent of the area earmarked for sowing of winter rye has been sown. (1700 GMT)

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON NATIONWIDE HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD211534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Aug 80

["EFIR-1" radio hook-up on nationwide harvesting progress with correspondents Vladimir Lyashko, Vladimir Sokolov and Anatoliy Lisin, presented by journalist Semen Astakhov]

[Summary] [Lyashko] Vladimir Lyashko reporting from Tselinograd: The harvest has begun. This year, grain crops in the virgin land region of Kazakhstan occupy over 16 million hectares. Already over 120,000 harvesting combines and reaping machines have been assigned to gather in the crop.

In some oblasts, Kustanayskaya, for example, the harvest has begun sooner than usual, 10 days ahead of schedule. It is expected that many machine operators will soon arrive from other parts of the country, including 5,200 from the Ukraine.

"However, in Tselinogradskaya Oblast a very difficult situation prevails. The summer was hot and dry, but by the beginning of August frequent rains had become normal. During the last 2 weeks up to 260 mm of precipitation has falled in the oblast, which is greater than the annual norm."

In short, the harvest will not be an easy one.

"In the first days of the harvest, farmers of the virgin land region have encountered difficulties which could have been avoided. I am referring to the provision of fuel and lubricants to farms. At the operational headquarters at the Tselinograd Obkom I was told that only 35 percent of the amount planned for petrol and 38 percent of that planned for diesel fuel for August has been delivered. And yet, as can be seen, we have already entered the last 10 days of this month. Apart from this, the available fuel has to be delivered to farms, some of which are located up to 250 km away. Let me mention that among the main suppliers of fuel to the virgin land farmers are the Ufa, Omsk and Pavlodar oil refineries."

[Astakhov] Before me went on the air, I telephoned the RSFSR Agriculture Ministry. I was told that similiar shortcomings crop up in Altayskiy Kray, Novosibirskaya Oblast, Estonia and especially in the virgin region of Kazakhstan.

[Lyashko] Another point is that approximately half the "ZHNS-6-12" reapers available in the oblast will not participate in the current harvest. Why? Because there are no spare parts. Their manufacturers, the works in Kopeyevsk, do not deliver spare cutters, transmissions and other parts. Therefore, it is necessary to combine two reaping machines into one.

[Astakhov] Because of the recent prolonged rains in many oblasts, the rate of cutting has slowed down in the country as a whole. To date, the grain crops and leguminous crops in the country have been cut on an area of 55.6 million hectares, 45 percent of the total area. Some 83 percent of the reaped crops have been threshed.

[Sokolov] Vladmir Sokolov reporting from the Ukraine: The harvest in the Ukraine is nearing completion. Farms in 10 oblasts have already cleared all their fields. In the republic as a whole, four-fifths of leguminous grain plantings have been cut and 83 percent of them threshed.

It is expected that the republic will be able to lift a good harvest of sugar beets. This crop occupies 1.7 million hectares in the republic.

[Lisin] Anatoliy Lisin reporting from Ryazan: To date, grain crops in the oblast have been cut on an area of 500,000 hectares, somewhat less than at this time last year.

"The harvesting in the oblast is proceeding during rainfalls, with difficulty. It rains almost every day. There was such a downpour last Saturday and Sunday [16 and 17 August] that the soil has been unable to absorb all the moisture".

Therefore, farmers are doing their best to devise the most lucrative method of harvesting. Grasses have grown tall everywhere and farms are now busy with haymaking and laying in silage.

[Lyashko] At this time of year there are many complaints addressed to railroads about the shortage of cars assigned for grain transportation. But railroad men are not always to blame for this.

At present the virgin land region needs almost twice as many roofed cars during the harvest season. How to cope with this shortage? One way is to increase the transit capacity of the depots preparing cars for grain transportation. The point is that every car assigned to carry grain has first to be cleaned and repaired to prevent the loss of grain.

"And how these depots look? I have seen many of them. As a rule, they resemble primitive sheds where very often one can find no mechanization. This is a labor-consuming task. The transit capacity of a majority of them is rather low. Over 20 minutes are needed to clean a single car. At the peak of the harvest up to 1,500 cars are needed a day. You can see for yourself that stoppages there are unavoidable."

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL REVIEWS GRAIN SEED STOCK PROBLEMS

LD221539 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 20 August front-pages a 1,000-word Moskovskaya Oblast report by G. Gulyayev, director of the Nonchernozem Zone Central Regions Agricultural Scientific Research Institute, entitled "Seed for Winter Sowing" and published under the rubric "On Topical Themes."

Gulyayev says that harvesting conditions in most parts of the Nonchernozem Zone have been "highly unfavorable" this year. He continues: "Excessive rain in spring and summer and low temperatures have retarded the development of crops. Grain formation and the ripening of winter grain are 10-12 days behind in many parts of the Northwest and Central Regions. In central and southern oblasts the interval between harvesting and sowing winter crops has been cut to 5-7 days, with hardly any interval at all in northern and eastern parts. Farms in the Udmurtskaya ASSR and Kirovskaya, Volgogradskaya and other oblasts are sowing winter crops and harvesting at the same time. Heavy rain, winds and lack of sun have caused winter crops, especially Mirdovskaya-808 wheat, to lodge prematurely and have also caused plants to be heavily affected by fungal and bacterial diseases." The quality of the seed has suffered as a result, the report says, and the situation is aggravated by the fact that "threshing when the seed is wet causes a great deal of damage and consequently affects germination properities."

"Farms in the Nonchernozem Zone have only 22 percent of the carryover seed stocks they require," the report continues. "Farms in Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Tulskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts have even less, while Ryazanskaya and Orlovskaya Oblast farms have virtually none at all. And in many places the carryover stocks are of poor quality."

The report proceeds to suggest ways of obtaining good seed and preventing damage and outlines the procedure for acquiring seed from elsewhere if stocks need replenishing.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS RETARD HARVEST OPERATIONS

ID211537 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 August 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "From Field to Elevator," a 2,200-word report from the RSFSR Central-Chernozem Region by PRAVDA special correspondents A. Starukhin, O. Stepanenko and N. Utkin. The report begins by describing some of the successes achieved in grain-harvesting work on the "considerable number" of farms in the area "where all the work is carried out comprehensively." The correspondents continue:

"Unfortunately, work is not everywhere organized like that. From the first days of the harvest a large quantity of damp grain has accumulated at threashing floors in Kurskaya Oblast. The sale of grain to the state is behind schedule and the pace of reaping is slow in Khomutovskiy, Ponyrovskiy and other rayons. The reasons? There are many including the irrational utilization of transport and combine breakdowns. But that is not the whole story. Here is just one comparison. The farms of Kurskaya Oblast have only 87 driers, while neighboring Belgorodskaya Oblast, where there are only a little more than half the number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, has 443. The Kurskaya Oblast farmers also have few covered threashing floors equipped with modern hardware. All this, of course, is affecting the pace of reaping."

The correspondents go on to cite the example of rayons in Kurskaya Oblast which are rising above these difficulties by "making skillful use of equipment." Noting that "motor transport workers are also working with great intensity these days," the correspondents describe organizational measures being taken in the region to ensure the efficient use of trucks. They continue:

"Nonetheless, vehicles' readiness is sometimes low. There are days when only 75 percent of the vehicle pool are out on the grain routes.

"The pace of reaping is also being retarded by the great distances of shipments, especially to giant elevators. When we saw how the drivers on the Iskra Kolkhoz in Semilukskiy Rayon, the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Khokholskiy Rayon and the 'Progress' Sovkhoz in Timskiy Rayon transport the grain 60-80 km, we could not help remembering Rakityanskiy Rayon. There are 2 grain-reception centers there--taking 55,000 tons and 34,000 tons. Their average distance from farms in 15 km. There is no need for many machines to ship out the grain--most of them can work in the fields. The reaping is expedited and losses are reduced to a minimum.

"But that approach toward constructing storage facilities--near the land, near the grain--is not shared by everyone.

"'At the beginning of the 5-year plan,' P. Kotov, chief of the Kurskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration noted, 'we planned to construct 6 elevators, each of 50,000-60,000 tons. But the USSR Gosplan regarded that as dissipation of resources. Three giants are being constructed. It is more economical, they say--the outlay per ton of capacity is smaller. The arguments seem to be persuasive, unless you consider the losses in agriculture. These exceed by some margin the savings on construction and operation.'

"Alas! The construction of giant elevators such as the Davydovskiy elevator and the build-up of the capacities of elevators such as the Verkhnekhavskiy elevator are continuing not only in Kurskaya but also in Voronezhskaya Oblast. And the Central-Chernozem Region is having to enlist thousands of extra vehicles for long-distance shipments, diverting them from the fields, and to make millions of superfluous ton-kilometers of shipments, at a time when the shortage of transport is delaying the harvest.

"There are other ways of reducing losses also. For instance, the Velikoy Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Khokholskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast, conditions the grain on the mechanized threshing floor; but there is an elevator only 2 km away.

'It would be much better to transport the grain directly--from the combine to the state granaries,' kolkhoz chairman N. Pegarkov said, listing the advantages. 'We would avoid a superfluous shipment, the 35 people employed at the threshing floor would be released and we would release about 5 vehicles.'

"However, they do not transport it directly. Why?

"'We would go bankrupt,' Nikolay Grigoryevich said, shrugging his shoulders! 'We would lose the chaff, and the procurement workers would take not only the payment for drying and cleaning from us, they would take the quality bonuses. Then we would get no additional payments.'

"And the additional payments are considerable--tens of thousands of rubles. And up to R250,000 per year on seed-growing farms such as the Rodina Kolkhoz in Kurskaya Oblast. That is why kolkhoz and sovkhoz threshing floors spring up near elevators. It is not easy to construct them and equip them with modern machinery. The pace of reaping is reduced and losses are increased because of the superfluous shipment. The system of mutual settlements needs improvement so that nearby farms can transport the harvest directly.

"We usually met kolkhoz and sovkhoz agronomists at elevators and grain-reception centers. At first this seemed strange; after all, there is plenty of work for them in the fields at the moment. It transpired that they were not just there on a whim. Very frequently conflicts arise between farms and procurement workers. Before dispatching a consignment of grain to the state, the laboratory on the Velikiy Oktyabr Kolkhoz determined its moisture content--18 percent. At the elevator they set it at 23 percent. Only the intervention of the kolkhoz agronomist helped to establish a fair assessment. Unfortunately, the case is typical. Farms note that procurement workers seek to understate the quality of incoming grain in order to make more profits, strengthen their funds and improve their earnings. So farmers send their own envoys there. The kolkhozes of Ivnyanskiy Rayon, where there is no elevator, are forced to send their specialists to four different places. Meanwhile the soil and the current and future harvests suffer because of the agronomists' absence.

"The reaping raises many questions. But whatever the questions, you can be sure that the success of the harvest depends on the skillful organization of work on every farm and in every rayon and oblast, and on precise cooperation among all the production elements in the 'field-elevator' integrated conveyer belt."

EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1207 LAUNCHED

LD221548 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1207. The satellite is fitted out with equipment designated for continuing studies of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of the revolution-39.2 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee)--282 kilometers, minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee)--218 kilometers, inclination of the orbit's 82.3 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for a precise measurement of orbit elements, a radio-telemetric system for transmitting of orbit elements, a radio-telemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

POPOV, RYUMIN CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS IN SPACE

LD220558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] On 21 August, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin carried out more experiments on the Splav and Kristall installations. The aim of the experiments is to obtain unique semiconductor and other materials not available to terrestrial technology. The program of the fourth expedition in the orbital station has more technological experiments than any of the previous ones. For instance, on Isparitel alone, 186 specimens have been obtained, most of this material has already reached the scientists. It was delivered from space by Viktor Borbatko and Pham Tuan. The first processing in laboratory conditions showed the exceptionally high quality of these substances, in particular a solid solution of cadmium telluroid and mercury telluroid. These substances are of different density, and on earth, when molten, they separate out, as oil and water do if poured into the same glass. In space, where there is virtually no gravity, it is possible not only to obtain solutions of these substances but also to grow large crystals of great purity. And this is particularly important for industry. For instance, to make such an instrument as a television set, only a minute piece of such a crystal is needed.

With the aid of heat-viewers, it is possible to take photographs in total darkness, recording the most negligible variations of temperature in the human body. And this is needed for the diagnosis of severe illnesses at the earliest stages of development. Heat-viewers are widely used in prospecting for minerals and so on.

We have discussed only one material produced in orbit. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are continuing their experiments with other promising substances.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

YEPISHEV ACTIVITIES IN ODESSA MILITARY DISTRICT REPORTED

LD221605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Lt Col V. Kiryazov report: "Toward New Heights in Labor and Service"]

[Text] Red Banner Odessa Military District--Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate who visited the troops of the district, addressed members of Marxist-Leninist training groups of leading command and political personnel. He gave an account of the results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and of the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation, focusing attention on questions of the organizational and ideological work of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress.

During his stay in the "N" paratroop-landing unit, Army General A.A. Yepishev visited the parachute training ground where the servicemen made precision parachute jumps in difficult weather conditions. Noting their high professional skill, he recommended that the experts in this military skill widely disseminate advanced experience among all landing paratroopers.

The companies commanded by guards Sr Lts V. Alekseyev and V. Chernykh were exercising on the battle range. The personnel were practising antitank warfare procedures and also elements of warfare on the "enemy's rearguard." The servicemen displayed excellent physical endurance and fitness, boldness, courage and steadfastness. Army General A.A. Yepishev, who attended these training sessions, noted their efficiency and high quality. He approved the guards' efforts to avoid stereotype and oversimplification and their skill in making the mock battle conditions approximate as closely as possible to reality.

After visiting the paratroops' technical training center, Army General A.A. Yepishev gave practical advice on further improving the training aids on classes' equipment and on equipping simulators.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, also visited the cities of Izmail and Bolgrad, the fields of the M.I. Kalinin Kolkhoz in Bolgradskiy Rayon and the canning industry in Izmail production-agrarian association. At meetings of voters he told of the work of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and of the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and answered working people's questions. Comrade A.A. Yepishev met with the party aktiv in the Izmail Gorkom and the Bolgradskiy Raykom. A businesslike conversation took place on questions connected with gathering the harvest and procuring agricultural produce in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and with developing competition to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

Army General A.A. Yepishev met with Comrade N.K. Kirichenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Odesskiy Ukrainian CP Obkom.

Comrade A.A. Yepishev was accompanied on his tour of the district by K.I. Masik, secretary of the Odesskiy Obkom and Lt Gen P.V. Fomichev, member of the military council and chief of the district's Political Directorate.